THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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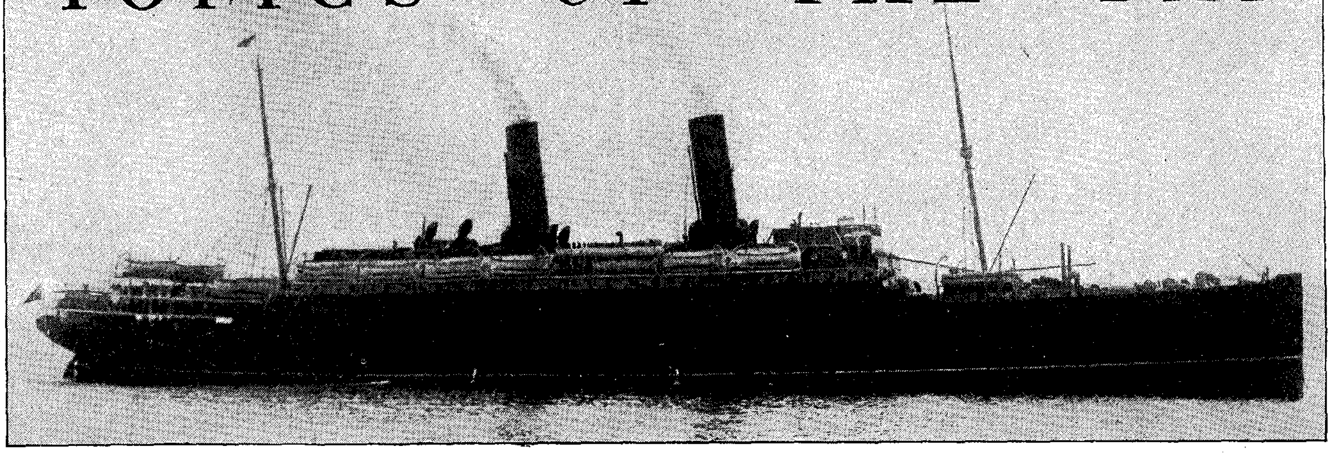
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, WITHOUT WARNING, ON FEBRUARY 25.

Thirteen persons, among them two American women, died when the *Laconia* was sent down in the night, 150 miles from the Irish coast.

IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH GERMANY

WHAT COURSE is this nation to take in the face of Germany's torpedoing of the *Laconia*, the paralysis of our overseas commerce by her *U*-boat threats, and the revelation of her amazing plot to embroil us with Mexico and Japan? That of "armed neutrality," says President Wilson; a course which would permit us "to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms" and "to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and general pursuits on the seas." But authority to adopt this course was denied the Administration by the filibustering tactics of twelve Senators who prevented the "Armed Neutrality" bill coming to a vote before the life of the Sixty-fourth Congress expired, altho the bill was supported by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Thus, the President says, in the immediate presence of a national crisis "a little group of wilful men have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

Action even more drastic than that proposed by the President is demanded in many quarters. It is "America's time to strike," exclaims the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "Declare war," urges the pro-Ally New York *Tribune*, which sees no other "honorable and sensible way to end this humiliating condition." American citizens traveling on the *Laconia*, it reminds us, "have been murdered under exactly the same conditions as those under which American citizens were murdered nearly two years ago on the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic*."

"Germany is already waging war against us—cruel, relentless war—and we can do nothing less than defend and protect ourselves," affirms Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. When she announced her campaign of "unrestricted" submarine warfare on January 31, says the Philadelphia *North American*, "Germany declared war against the United States, and since that date this country has been subject to every hostile activity of which Germany at the moment is capable." The uncovering of Germany's efforts to incite Mexico to war with the United States, with New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona as bait, moves the Galveston *News* to remark that now "even the pacifists must see the folly of half-measures." Even Mr. Hearst's New York *American* now concedes that "the hours are short, the days are few, in which we may make ready for our defense." On the other hand, we still find in some sections of the press the view exprest that our Government, and not Germany's, is to blame for the present crisis. Thus an Illinois paper, quoted in *The Congressional Record*, scolds the Administration for its failure to sever diplomatic relations with England as well as Germany, and points out that we could bring this world-war to a close by stopping shipments of ammunition to the Entente Allies and by putting an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs. And Mr. Amos Pinchot, a pacifist leader, is quoted as saying:

"In my opinion the public will not be much imprest with the Zimmermann disclosure. Dr. Zimmermann's proposal to

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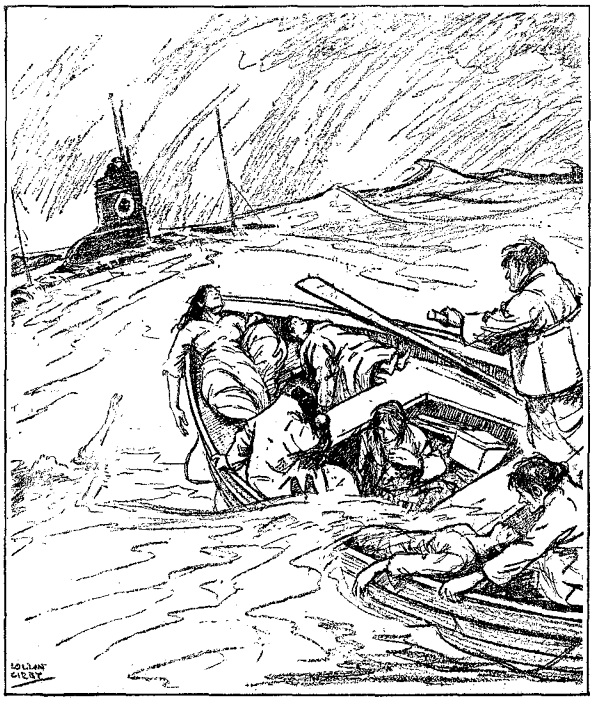
MRS. MARY HOY.



"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

Courtesy of the New York "Globe."

MISS ELIZABETH HOY.

Mrs. Hoy and her daughter died of exposure in an open boat after the torpedoing of the *Laconia.* Austin H. Hoy, in a telegram to the President, offers his services to his country for the avenging of his mother and sister, "foully murdered on the high seas." He says in part: "As an American citizen outraged, as an American son and brother bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from the grief I now feel."

> turn Mexico and Japan against us in case of war is as fantastic as it is discreditable. If it represents official Germany, it shows that official Germany is distinctly up against it and has cracked under the strain. The United States should not be drawn into war on account of the Zimmermann memorandum."

By slow and reluctant steps the United States Government has approached the brink. When President Wilson told Congress on February 3 that he had severed diplomatic relations with Germany he exprest confidence at the same time that the German authorities, despite their threat, would not be guilty of "actual overt acts" against American ships and American lives. Later, two American vessels, the *Housatonic* and the *Lyman M. Law,* were sunk, but the conditions of these sinkings apparently did not place them in the category of overt acts. But on February 26, almost at the moment that he again stood before Congress asking authority to arm our merchant ships for defense "if occasion should arise," word reached us that a German submarine had torpedoed the big Cunard passenger-liner *Laconia* at night without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers or crew. Of those on board, thirteen perished, among them two American women. The *Laconia* was sunk in the war-zone off the Irish coast, in rough weather. She carried seventy-five passengers and a valuable cargo, but no ammunition or explosives. Here, editorial writers and Washington correspondents agree, was an actual overt act. But public opinion in Germany, according to a Berlin dispatch, seems to be "reconciled completely to any eventuality" that may result.

The President told Congress on February 26 that, diplomatic protests having failed, "there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent." He went on to say in part:

> "I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practise the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good-will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others. . . . . . .
>
> "I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and general pursuits on the seas."

Armed neutrality seems to find much favor with the American public, altho here and there a voice is raised in criticism. As the New York *Herald* reminds us, "the oldest known right in the world is the right of self-defense," and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* argues that the adoption of armed neutrality, being a purely defensive act, need not lead to war. "We are merely going to provide our merchantmen with the means to defend themselves or with protection against lawless attack, precisely as we should do if our ships of trade found it necessary to pass through some part of the sea infested by pirates," explains the New York *Times.* The President's proposal, says Henry Weismann, president of the German-American Alliance, "is a warning to Germany that unless the present method of warfare is ended, war is caused by her own desire." While armed neutrality does not necessarily mean a state of war, says the Springfield *Union,* "it may easily lead to that eventuality." The Brooklyn *Eagle* also sees us "moving toward war," and the Brooklyn *Times* "can see no end to the road President Wilson has taken other than a state of recognized war with the German Imperial Government." To the Newark *Star-Eagle* "the President's particular kind of armed neutrality" seems to be "simply another word for preparation for war he has come to believe inevitable." This view finds echo in the French and British press. Thus the Paris *Temps* remarks that "the measures for protection asked of Congress constitute a new step which brings the United States to the verge of war," and a cable dispatch to the New York *Tribune* summarizes the opinion of the London press as follows:

"The President's address is considered here to mean the bringing of the United States into the war or the withdrawal of the German submarine policy.

"Germany's efforts to make the seas another Belgium has drawn a protest from America which will help the Entente cause in many ways and prove a boomerang for the Kaiser and his people."

In Washington, according to C. W. Gilbert, of the New York *Tribune*, "armed neutrality" is interpreted as "nothing more than armed watchful waiting." Mr. Gilbert goes on to say:

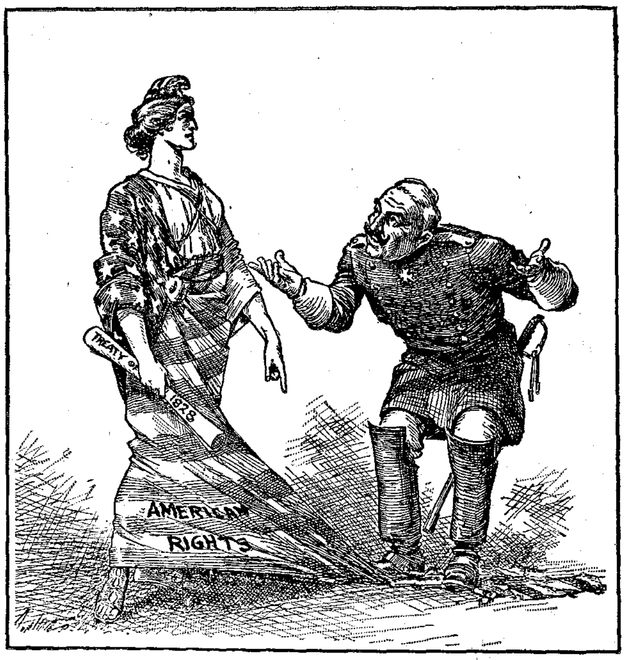
"'Armed neutrality' will normally be succeeded by 'acts of war,' 'acts of war' by a 'state of war' and 'a state of war' by war itself. 'Drifting into war' is the figure of speech most constantly used in Washington to describe what is happening to this country. It is on all lips. Even members of the Administration use it—to state a fact, not to criticize a policy. Fault-finders alter it into being 'dragged into war' or being 'kicked into war' by Germany. But a satirist revised it after listening to the debate in the House to-day by saying Congress was for 'crawling into war.'"

The voices of those pacifists who were calling upon the President not to insist too strongly on the recognition of American rights on the seas and of those American friends of Germany who were echoing the Chancellor's complaint that our Government had been unfair and "brusk" in its severance of diplomatic relations, were abruptly silenced on February 28 by the Associated Press's publication of the following amazing document, dated Berlin, January 19, 1917, addrest through Count von Bernstorff to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, and signed by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann:

"On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

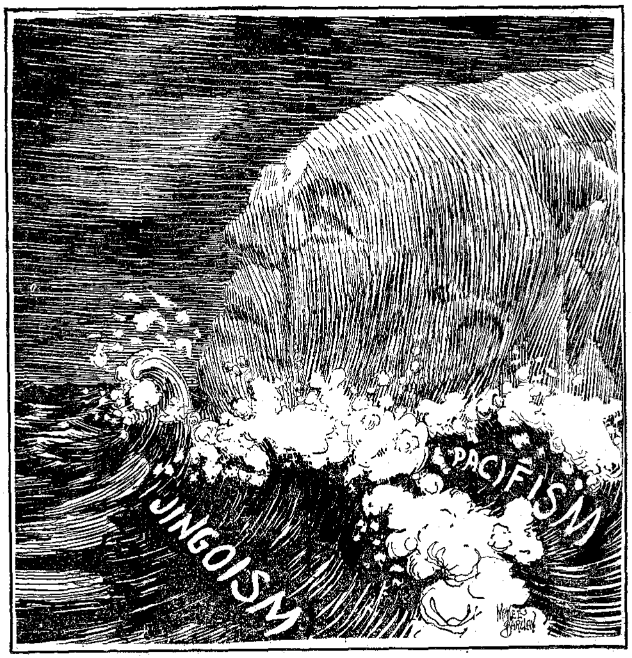
"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.



ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

"Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

The authenticity of this note was confirmed by the White House and the State Department, and its publication was hailed by Washington correspondents as evidence that the Administration was about to "abandon its policy of patience toward German insults and aggression." "Even the agents and sympathizers of Germany in this country must now be convinced that their efforts to restrain and fetter the President must have all the consequences, if not the purpose, of disloyalty," exclaims the Dallas *News*, published in one of the States to be "reconquered" by Mexico, and it goes on to say:



THE DASHING WAVES AND THE IMMOVABLE ROCK.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

"Germany has offended against us unpardonably. It has murdered our citizens, it has employed conspirators to violate our neutrality, it has made dynamite an agency to effect what its persuasions and threats could not accomplish, it has conspired against us while professing sentiments of respect and friendship, it has corrupted our citizens into its service, and in doing these things heaped upon us indignities which a self-respecting nation can no longer endure. It is a situation which calls for the employment of thorough and bold measures."

This revelation of Prussian militarism "writhing in the slime of intrigue," remarks the El Paso *Times*, "is Germany's answer to the pacifists in this country who claim to be American":

"It ought to be interesting reading to those who want a war-referendum—to those who doubt the sincerity of the Administration when it asks for authority to use the armed forces of the country to meet possible eventualities. This ought, moreover, to be thoughtfully scanned by those who believe we have no use for military training in America—who believe that the gentle art of persuasion by word of mouth can turn the tide of carnage away from our shores."

And in another Texas paper, the San Antonio *Light*, we read:

"The people of Texas view with complacency the cold-blooded proposition by Germany that the State should become Mexican territory provided Mexico joins Germany and Japan in a war against the United States. They have no fear that such a thing will happen to them. They know that even tho left entirely to their own resources, they will be able to avoid compulsory Mexican citizenship. It is conceivable that enormous Japanese and German armies advancing through Mexico might, for a time, occupy Texas, but Mexico would gain no population thereby. It can be asserted with quiet modesty and simple truth that when Texas had been overrun such Texans as were still living would be beyond or on the border fighting their way home."

A MONTH OF "RUTHLESS" *U*-BOAT WAR

"WE STAKE EVERYTHING," said the German Chancellor in offering unrestricted submarine warfare as Germany's answer to her enemies' challenge to fight to the end. In view of such declarations, interpreted by many in this country and England to mean that the new campaign is Germany's last resource, the results of the first month of the campaign are well worth noting as an indication of probable success or failure. If successful, say some observers, the German *U*-boats may next appear off our own coast. One million tons a month was looked for as the "wreck-crop" of Germany's submarine harvesters, the Chicago *Evening Post* remembers, and it joins with other observers in pointing out that the estimates far exceeded the actual returns for the first month of "unrestricted" warfare. True, February is a short month, but this is not held to justify the 40 per cent. discrepancy our editors find. The first month of the ruthless under-water campaign ended, reckons the New York *Journal of Commerce*, quoting figures slightly in advance of those printed in other dailies on March 1, with a total of 187 ships, aggregating 479,087 tons, lost, as follows: British, 115; American, 2; other neutrals, 48; other belligerents, 20; not identified, 2. The New York *Times* prints this table of losses for the past five months:

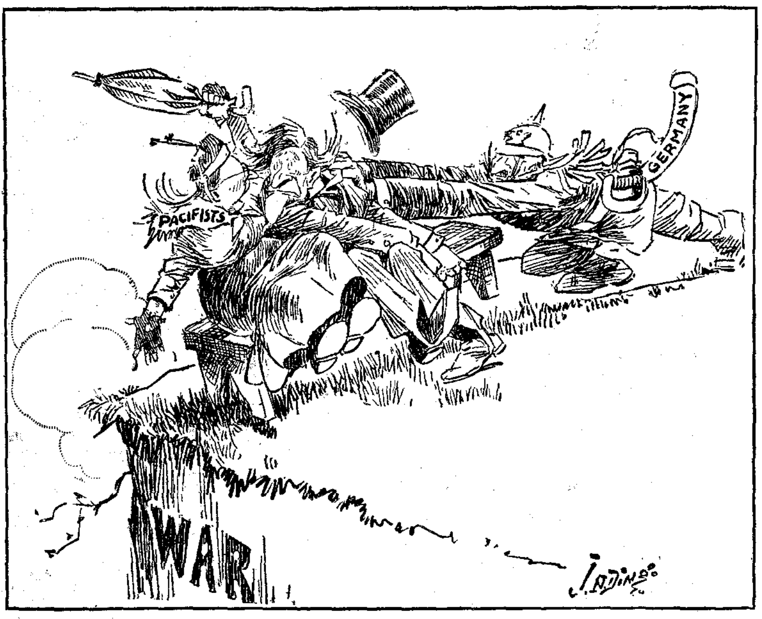
	Entente		Neutral	
1916	*Ships*	*Tons*	*Ships*	*Tons*
October	146	366,500	72	87,000
November	152	230,000	68	82,000
December	125	235,000	37	60,000
1917				
January	170	336,000	58	103,500
February	134	368,274	54	97,496

While this attrition is serious, comments the Chicago daily just quoted, "it is not serious enough to achieve the original intent of Germany—the paralysis of Great Britain before her West front offensive begins." Using British Admiralty figures, the New York *Evening Post* calculates that the daily average of *U*-boat "frightfulness" was 17,000 tons last month as against 12,500 in December. Against such a drain *The Evening Post* does not think that England can cope indefinitely, but if the process of British collapse should be prolonged "public opinion in Germany will have to be prepared for another disenchantment." To the Louisville *Post* the fact that Great Britain imported more cereals during the first ten days of February, 1917, than during the corresponding days of 1916 or 1915, means that the submarine campaign is probably a failure.

But when we turn to the utterances of German officials, we find a supreme confidence in the success of their submarine campaign. Vice-Admiral Capelle, present head of the German Navy, told the leaders of the Reichstag on February 14 that the results achieved had "surpassed expectations." He declared it "very satisfactory"; that there was "no reason to reckon with the loss of even one *U*-boat since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine war." And he continued, as quoted in the London dispatches: "There is practically no shipping in the North Sea. Neutral shipping is clearly as good as stopt." The Philadelphia *Record* quotes a German Foreign Office official's remark that "our aim is to destroy tonnage, not human life; and every ton of shipping that we can compel to tie up in port is as good as sent to the bottom of the sea."

Even in London, if we may believe a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, the late February lull in submarine operations is discounted by the belief that the new *U*-boats will not reach their highest efficiency until some time this month.

But the very seriousness of the submarine menace would seem to be rousing Britain to mighty efforts to cope with it. The pessimistic strain in the recent speech of the British Premier, quoted on another page, has been widely commented on by our press. But the Boston *News Bureau* points out that Britain's threefold answer to the threat is also outlined in that speech. Britain replies through "the Navy, the shipyards, the sweeping away of needless burdens on tonnage." No more ships are to be wasted in importing luxuries into Britain, and merchant ships are to be built more rapidly than ever before to make up for those sunk. As for the Navy's part—"Admiral Jellicoe and those who have been with him are not dissatisfied with what has been done," Lord Curzon tells the House of Lords; "they are not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines that will never return to their own shores." Fresh testimony, both to the gravity of the threat and the activity of the defense, is borne by Mr. F. H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, who returned from England on the *Finland* last week. He found the new submarine campaign "everywhere recognized in Great Britain as the most serious challenge the Empire has known since Trafalgar, if not since the days of the Spanish Armada itself." On the other hand, Mr. Simonds learned that "in the first fifteen days of the new German submarine campaign the toll taken by the British fleet was twenty-five."



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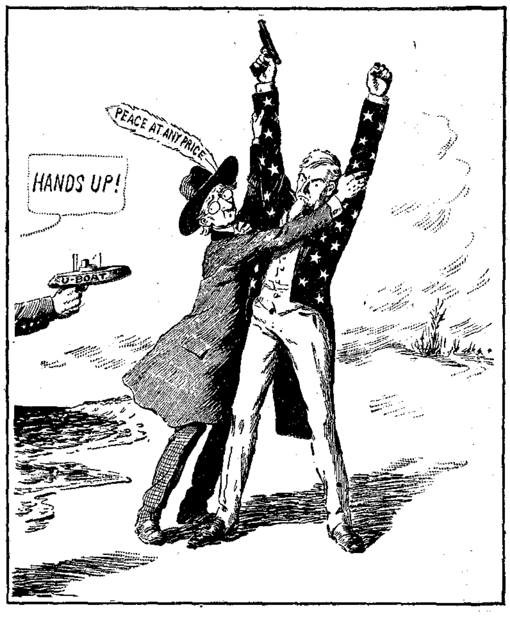
NEAR-SIGHTED OLD LADY TO UNCLE SAMUEL—"Quit your crowdin'! Don't you see what you're doin'!"
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



HOLDING UP THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

OUR FELLOW CITIZENS IN PORTO RICO

IT HAS TAKEN nearly twenty years for the Constitution to follow the flag to Porto Rico; and during these years the people of the island, living under a government "intended to be merely a temporary expedient," have been left in what the New York *Herald* calls "the anomalous position of being attached to a republic but enjoying no form of citizenship." Congress now gives them citizenship and a large measure of self-government. For the first general election under the new law, present qualifications for voting shall apply. Thereafter, according to the summaries in the Washington dispatches, voters shall be citizens of the United States, not under twenty-one years of age, having such qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature, providing only that no property tests may be imposed. The executive is to consist of a Governor appointed by the President of the United States, and a council appointed partly by the President and partly by the Governor. There is to be a legislature of two branches, which is to elect a commissioner to Congress; its laws are subject to the approval of Congress and to the veto of the President. The law establishing this government provides for island-wide prohibition, subject to a referendum of the voters. All residents of Porto Rico may become citizens of the United States. As the Springfield *Republican* notes, United States citizenship is not compulsory, "but the great majority may be expected to declare themselves citizens, especially since the franchise after a year is to be restricted to those who choose American citizenship."

While the measure of freedom thus provided "is not that of Cuba, which is an independent republic bound to the United States by certain engagements, the liberty of the people and incentives to intelligent self-government will be ample," says the Baltimore *American*. The Porto-Ricans, as the Chicago *Herald* puts it, "have been given home rule. Congress surely could do no more."

But the Boston *Transcript* thinks that the privileges we are granting to the Porto-Ricans "are of a grudging nature"—

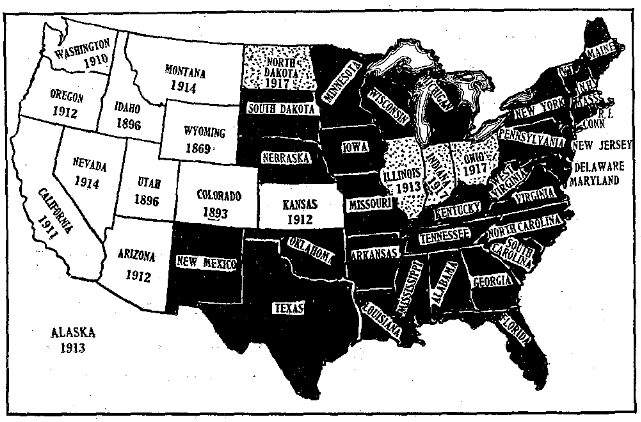
> "We do not give Porto Rico the full status of a Territory, tho we have given that status to Hawaii, which is principally inhabited by Chinese and Japanese. . . . The people are in leading-strings. The island's representative at Washington is not a delegate in Congress, but a resident commissioner to Congress. In this respect the treatment of Porto Rico by the United States is much worse than its treatment by Spain, for Porto-Rican deputies were seated in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on the same terms with other deputies.
>
> "As colonial rulers we are somewhat untrusting, somewhat grudging of our political benefits. We have, however, compensated the Porto-Ricans by allowing them much better economic advantages than they had from Spain. The island was plundered and bled, economically under Spanish rule. We do not plunder or bleed it. The Porto-Ricans have the benefit of their own taxes, and their trade and production have been enormously stimulated under the American connection."

The Porto Rico law is looked upon by the New York *Evening Post* and other papers as "a fit supplement to that passed last year granting a larger degree of self-government to the Philippines." The New York *World* would note, however, that the two Governmental schemes differ widely in purpose:

> "In the Philippines we . . . gradually widen self-government in preparation for complete home rule. But Porto Rico is to remain part of the United States."

SUFFRAGE DRIVE ON EASTERN FRONT

BY WINNING INDIANA the woman-suffrage workers have opened up a great stretch of territory in the Middle West, reaching from the Mississippi to the Alleghenies, and to the boundaries of such conservative Eastern commonwealths as Pennsylvania and New York. The number of woman-suffrage States is increased by this accession to fifteen, casting 135 out of 531 votes in the Electoral College, and, as the Providence *Journal* notes, with a population of twenty-five millions, one-quarter of the national total. Indiana's action following that of Illinois and Ohio, respectively the third and fourth States in population in rank, seems to the Providence paper highly "significant of the times." Woman suffrage, similarly comments the Nashville *Tennessean*, "has made its entry into the East with a rush. Other States will adopt it in short order."



SHOWING THE SUFFRAGE WEDGE POINTING EASTWARD.

Full suffrage States are white; partial woman suffrage by legislative enactment obtains in North Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; the States in black still limit the elective franchise to males.

And active campaigns are being carried on among voters and legislators in half a dozen States to try to insure the verification of such predictions. Suffragists are particularly pleased with the success of their forty-years' effort to persuade the legislature of Maine to submit an equal-suffrage constitutional amendment to the voters.

The Hindenburgs of the suffrage movement seem to have discovered that the drive on the Eastern front requires different tactics from those which succeeded in the Far West. In Indiana, as in Illinois, Ohio, and North Dakota, the legislature acted to give women such an extension of the franchise as would not require an amendment to the Constitution. The advantages and the faults of this method were set forth in our issue of February 24. The Indiana law, which received the Governor's signature on February 28, provides that every woman who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one or upward, having the residence qualifications now governing male voters, shall be allowed to vote for Presidential electors, delegates to a constitutional convention, certain specified State and county officials, all town and city officials, school officers, "and for all other elective officers not provided for in the Constitution of Indiana"; women may vote in primary elections, and upon the ratification of a new Constitution, tho they may not vote upon constitutional amendments.

Thus "Indiana women get justice," remarks the Indianapolis *Times*. All who have witnessed the increased interest in public affairs displayed by women during the last fifteen or twenty years will admit that "woman suffrage in Indiana was inevitable," *The News* declares, continuing:

> "In late years every legislature has considered the step, and each time it has been postponed by a bewildered and gradually weakening opposition. Successive failures of the bill have been marked by indications that the opposition felt the power of the suffrage arguments."

The Star, of the same city, a consistent and vigorous supporter of the equal-suffrage movement, utters "a few words of caution and sober responsibility":

> "In the first place, both friends and foes of suffrage must be admonished that its effects are easy to overestimate. The most careful observation of conditions in States already using the votes of women tends to discount both the hopes of its supposed beneficiaries and the dread anticipations of its foes. No millennium has followed it, neither has it wrecked the home nor put chivalry in the discard.
>
> "In the second place, those timorous souls are wrong that

view this reform as a mere revolt of unsexed and strident-voiced agitators to get some petty victory over the 'tyrant man.' Upon any such basis as this, suffrage could never have won."

The law giving women partial suffrage in Ohio, which was briefly discust in our issue of two weeks since, was signed by Governor Cox on February 21. Its opponents, however, so *The Suffragist* (Washington) notes,

> "Are already circulating an initiative petition for forcing a State referendum on the question. A majority of the voters in the State would then decide whether the bill passed by the Assembly shall stand. The bill is framed to go into effect in 1920."

TO MAKE US SPY-PROOF AND BOMB-PROOF

THE STRIKING STATEMENT that 100,000 spies are at large in this country would incline the average reader to think somebody is "seeing things," remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, if it had not been made in the United States Senate by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, during the discussion of the drastic bill "to define and punish espionage." The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 60 to 10, and, according to Washington dispatches, is designed to make this country spy-proof and bomb-proof. *The Tribune* attaches particular importance to Senator Overman's estimate because he is chairman of the important Judiciary Committee and because he has kept in close touch with the Department of Justice, which drafted the bill, and this Department in turn is presumed to have based its demands on "credible reports from secret-service men." This journal goes on to say that 100,000 spies means one spy for every 1,000 of our total population, and that ratio, if borne out in Minneapolis, would give the city 360 spies. Senator Overman did not go into detail as to the nations these spies are serving, and *The Tribune* wonders whether they are "mostly secret agents of Germany, or do Japan, Mexico, and the Allied belligerents figure impressively in the personnel?" Until now the only apparent reason for the Allies to have spies here would be to watch for "sinister movements on the part of Teuton 'sleuths,'" but German plotters have been "at work here almost since the war began," a fact established in court trials and in acknowledgments made outside of courts.

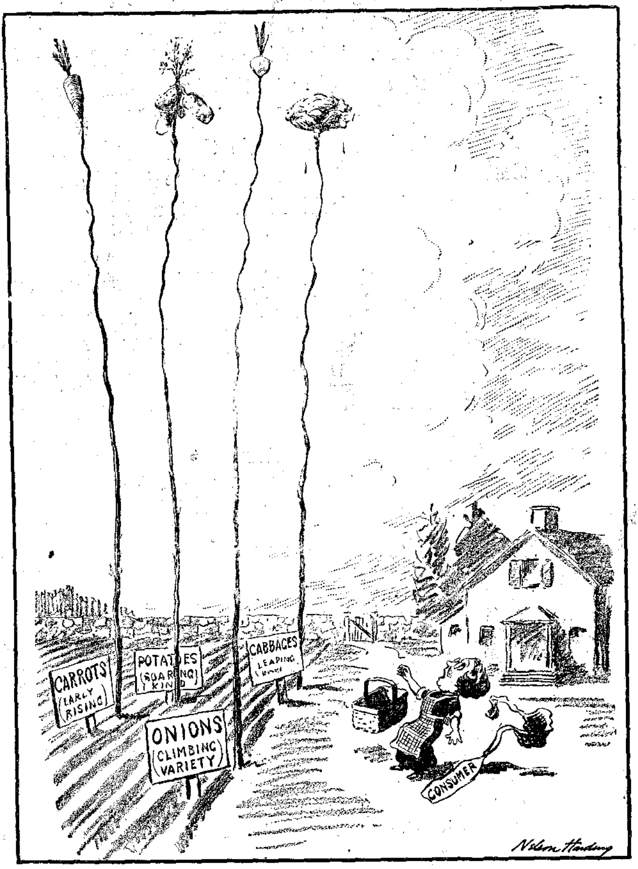
The press remind us of the many apparently incendiary fires and explosions in munition-plants that have occurred especially since about the second year of the war. Also, it is recalled that a couple of months ago Mr. Franz Bopp, German Consul-General at San Francisco, and four consular employees were convicted on charges of plotting to destroy munition-plants in the United States and Canada and to blow up military trains, railway-bridges, and steamships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies. A New York *World* dispatch of the date of February 21 informs us that New Britain, Conn., was then declared under martial law because of a succession of small explosions and the starting of at least twenty fires within two hours and a half, all of which were declared by the authorities to have been plainly of an incendiary origin. Then press reports advise us that the German Embassy at Washington was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America, and that former Ambassador von Bernstorff left in this country a fund of $2,000,000 which, it is rumored, is to be devoted to various purposes, one being propaganda in the interests of Germany.

The Washington *Evening Star* calls attention to the arrest of two men in New York charged with plotting to spy out military secrets in England and smuggle them to Germany at the very moment that the Senate was considering the bill to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with espionage. This case does not affect United States interests, we are told, but it illustrates the spy danger vividly. It would seem, from a comparison of dates, that after the arrest of von Igel, of the German Embassy staff, *The Star* goes on to say, the scheme was hatched whereby an agent in New York sent spies to England to collect facts about the British military plan. Their discoveries were communicated to Germany either through Holland by tourists, who on Dutch territory met agents from Berlin, or by letters to America, the contents of which were subsequently dispatched to Berlin by means as yet undisclosed. The writing was in all cases invisible on blank pages of what appeared to be ordinary correspondence paper, and this journal points out that it took the American secret service several months to run down the plot and locate the chief agents in America.

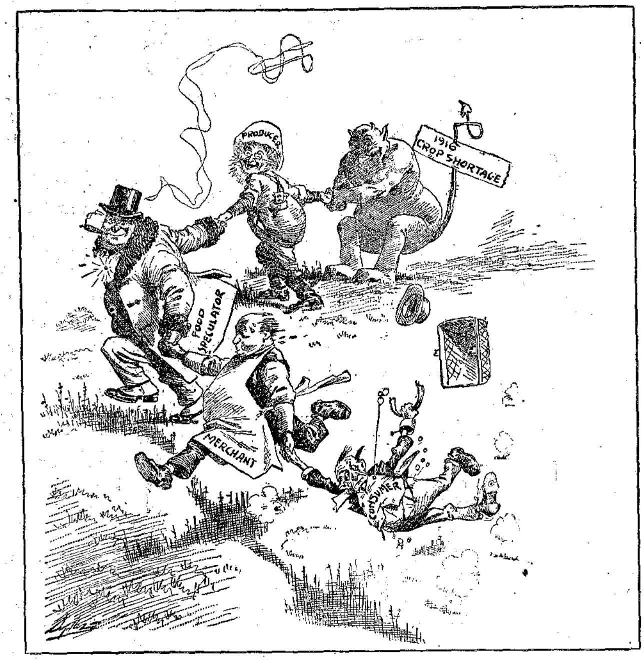
Protective measures of the Government may prove in some way onerous, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the journals that indorse the Espionage Bill, but they are necessary and will not hurt loyal citizens or "law-abiding aliens." Our peril is real, we are told, as we have learned during "thirty months of ceaseless agitation and intermittent disturbances, ranging from foreign intrigue disguised as pacifism to open violence and terrorism." *The North American* sums up the bill, which has fourteen chapters dealing with as many subjects, as follows:

> "1. Unlawful intrusion upon or approach to any vessel, fort, railroad, camp, navy-yard, or 'other place connected with the national defense or under control of the United States,' for the purpose of obtaining information, or any attempt unlawfully to collect or dispose of it—$10,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.
>
> "Attempted delivery to a foreign Government of such information—twenty years' imprisonment, or, in time of war, life imprisonment.
>
> "Spreading false information in time of war to interfere with military or naval operations—fine and life imprisonment.
>
> "Harboring of a spy—fine and imprisonment.
>
> "2. False swearing to influence the conduct of a foreign Government or to defeat any measure of the Government of the United States in any foreign controversy—$5,000 fine or five years.
>
> "3. Impersonation of duly accredited foreign officials—same penalty.
>
> "4. Fraud in obtaining or using passports—$2,000 fine or five years.
>
> "5. Fraudulent use or counterfeiting of any Government seal or commission—$5,000 fine or ten years.
>
> "6. Conspiracy to injure or destroy property in any foreign country with which the United States is at peace—$10,000 fine or two years.
>
> "7. Inspiring or taking part in any military or naval enterprise against such a country—$3,000 fine or three years.
>
> "8. Attempted escape of interned persons—arrest and confinement. Aiding in such escape—$1,000 fine or one year.
>
> "9. Authorizing the President to order seizure of arms and munitions of war about to be exported or used in violation of the neutrality and the laws of the United States.
>
> "10. Empowering the President to arrest vessels attempting to depart on errands of assistance to belligerent vessels in violation of American neutrality. Penalty for convicted offenders against these provisions, $10,000 fine or five years.
>
> "11. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under proclamation of the President, to regulate the conduct of all vessels in American ports in case of war or disturbance of international relations, actual or threatened. Penalty for wilful destruction or injury of any vessel, domestic or foreign, in an American port or territorial waters, $10,000 fine or two years.
>
> "12. Punishing wilful injury or attempted injury to any vessel engaged in foreign commerce by $10,000 fine or ten years.
>
> "13. Requiring sworn statements, in addition to customary manifests and clearances, by masters of vessels sailing during a war in which the United States is neutral.
>
> "14. Providing for the issuance of search-warrants and the seizure and detention of property thereunder."

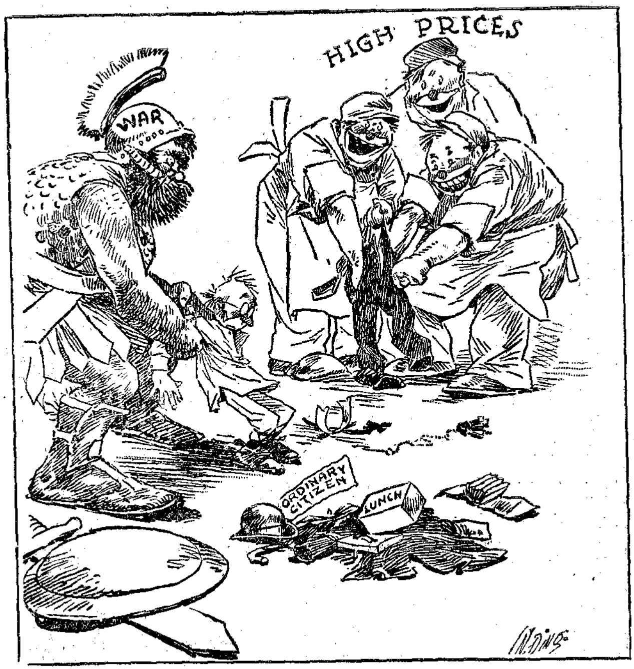
Among adverse critics of the bill, we find the New York *Evening Post*, which says it strikes "a grave blow at freedom of speech and the press." It far outdoes the censorship bill of the General Staff, we are told, for it "deliberately specifies a prison-term of three years for the crime of *unintentionally* circulating


CARROTS (EARLY RISING)
POTATOES (SOARING KIND)
CABBAGES LEAPING
ONIONS (CLIMBING VARIETY)
CONSUMER
Nelson Harding

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK OUTDONE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


PRODUCE
1916 CROP SHORTAGE
FOOD SPECULATOR
MERCHANT
CONSUMER

CRACK THE WHIP.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.


HIGH PRICES
WAR
ORDINARY CITIZEN
LUNCH
Darling

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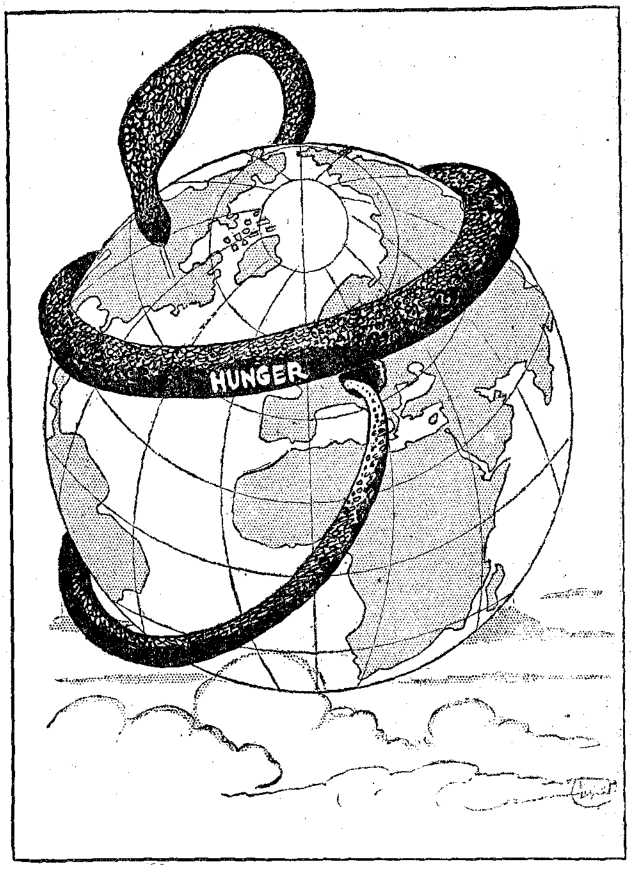
PARTNERS IN CRIME.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



ENCIRCLED.
—Hope in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HOW THE CARTOONISTS ACCOUNT FOR HIGH PRICES.

information of value to the enemy." No other statute does *The Evening Post* recall which thus "penalizes what may be an accident, or due to a misunderstanding, or to a perfectly innocent action," and it asks whether there could be "anything less American and more like what we are apt to characterize as 'Prussianism'?" We read then:

"More than that, Section 3 of the bill, as drawn, provides a fine of $10,000, imprisonment for life, or for any period not less than thirty years, for any one who shall 'convey any false information calculated to cause . . . disaffection or interference' with the operation or success of the military or naval forces. Of course, what is aimed at is treachery; but under this section it might easily be possible to suppress all editorial discussion of campaigns and practically to shut off all public meetings. The authority to judge what is a false report calculated to cause disaffection will presumably have to rely on military testimony. One can not easily imagine what would have occurred had such a statute been in existence during the Civil War days."

A Washington correspondent of this journal informs us that the only organization actively opposing the "hysteria" of Congress is the American Union Against Militarism, which sent a letter to every member of the House of Representatives, reading in part as follows:

> "A statute as sweeping as this would have outlawed the activities of the Anti-Imperialist League during the Spanish War. It could have been used summarily against the newspapers which exposed the 'embalmed beef' scandal. It would make unlawful such criticism as that which has resulted in a change in the British Cabinet. It could be used as a net to gather in all who criticized the management of the war by the military authorities. Anything, in short, which might be construed as causing disaffection in the Army or Navy, or as hampering the military authorities, may be punished by life imprisonment—and by a fine of $10,000.
>
> "Surely it is in the power of Congress to frame a bill which will afford adequate protection against spying, without denying to innocent citizens the common privilege of democracy."

It is desirable, of course, to enact whatever additional legislation may be considered necessary, observes the Chicago *Tribune*, to punish spies, conspirators, or other malefactors caught giving aid to an enemy in case we go to war, yet in our circumstances it is even more important not to get wrought up over this unpleasant incident of war. There is a good deal of nonsense about espionage current, according to this journal, and a great deal of foolish anxiety, of stupid injustice, and even of still more stupid violence to innocent people that may be avoided by realizing that public agencies are best able to take care of whatever espionage or other mischief is on foot, and *The Tribune* thinks that—

> "A good many worthy citizens need a cold douche of common sense to restore them to a healthy state of mind. A German bartender overhearing an argument on the war will hear nothing for which he would be given a pension by the Imperial German Government even if he could transmit his information to Berlin. The portly gentlemen at the next table are not necessarily emissaries of a foreign foe because they are consuming Hungarian goulash. The barber who interrogates you upon your opinion of Wilson, or inquires if it is your expert opinion that Mr. Pugh's *Disturber VI.* could get away with the *U-53* is not necessarily waiting to pass your opinion by roundabout means to Admiral von Tirpitz."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Whoever put the fist in pacifist misplaced it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A goose-step in Berlin causes a lot of gooseflesh in Congress.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

As long as the armies in Europe trench the American people will have to retrench.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dr. Karl Helfferich calls on farmers to save Germany. They couldn't make a worse job of it than the Hohenzollerns.—*Wall Street Journal.*

That New York food-riot would have been worth a seven-column head-line had it been pulled off in Berlin or Vienna.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

But what's the use of putting wire nets across the mouths of our harbors—American merchant ships aren't trying to get away.—*Boston Transcript.*

With food-riots, high prices, and a war-tax, we are having all the sensations of war without damage to our Army or Navy.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Holland and Denmark may get terribly mad at Germany, but it is believed that remembering Roumania they will be able to restrain themselves.—*Kansas City Star.*

If food-prices continue on the upward trend in New York the Kaiser may be forced by economic pressure to take his next Christmas dinner elsewhere.—*Boston Transcript.*

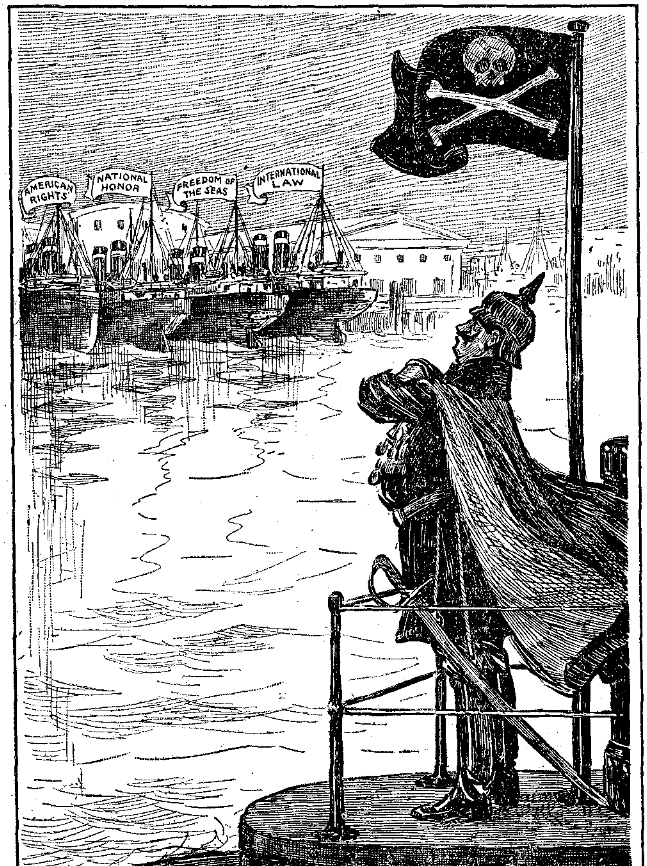
Pacifists who contend that Uncle Sam should have turned the other cheek are reminded that our avuncular relative is entirely out of unsmitten cheeks.—*Kansas City Star.*

German Liners in United States Ports Can Sail—*Newspaper head-line.* Yes; their commanders have American permission and the hearty invitation of the British fleet. — *Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

One is aroused to a recognition that even Turks have a sense of humor by reading that the Stamboul University of Constantinople suggests the Kaiser for the Nobel peace-prize. — *Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

There are at least one or two neutral nations which might give some more emphatic expression to their real feelings if they had a nice, deep ocean between them and the seat of war.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Civilization is surely advancing, altho its progress may sometimes seem slow. African traders, who used to supply Uganda with rum, calico, brass wire, and beads, are now doing a roaring trade in wrist-watches.—*Youth's Companion.*



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"I DARE YOU TO COME OUT!"

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American.*

Give us more initiative and less referendum.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Ask the ship-builders about the golden lining of the *U*-boat cloud.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Germany can always find a sufficient store of high explosives by tapping Count Reventlow.—*New York Evening Post.*

The passage of the espionage bill makes the country reasonably safe now from the machinations of everybody except Congressmen.—*Boston Transcript.*

America is a great little melting-pot. If the contents do not melt it is not the fault of the pot. A hot fire under it might do the business.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Berlin will doubtless ascribe Bernstorff's courteous treatment at Halifax to terror of German frightfulness.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The News and Courier wonders how many people have looked up the word "overt" in the last ten days. Probably the Kaiser, for one.—*Savannah News.*

Here is a difficult problem. If one submarine sinks eight ships in a single day and all submarines sink only ten, how many submarines are there at work?—*Kansas City Star.*

Despite "Jim" Mann and "Hampy" Moore, the President evidently believes that Congress will stand by him rather than by the Kaiser.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

The discovery that it was the *U-53* that sank the American ship *Housatonic* should prove very gratifying to members of the Newport reception-committee.—*Boston Transcript.*

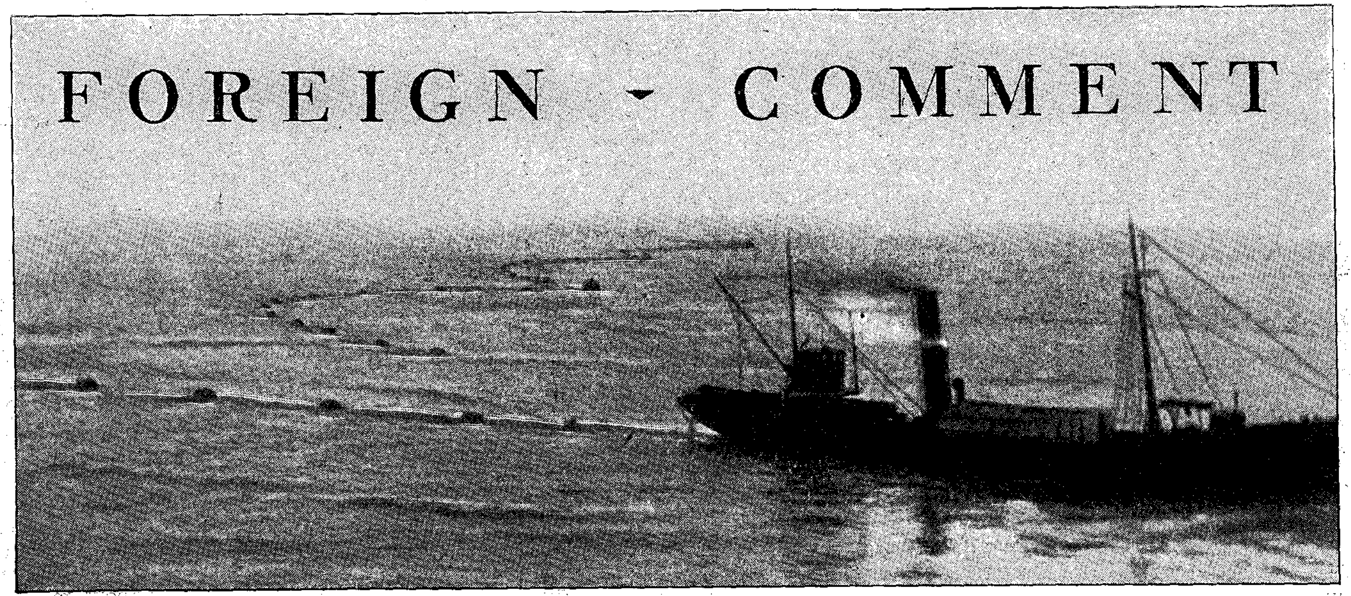
If that New York bread-riot had occurred in London or Berlin the wireless would have been kept busy telling us how it presaged the early end of the war.—*Kansas City Star.*

Brother Villard, in his fear that Prussianism would come with compulsory military training, doesn't take into consideration the important fact that Americans are not Prussians.—*Boston Transcript.*

The shoe-manufacturers who explain that ladies' shoes have increased in price because of the shorter skirts they are wearing, seem to overlook the fact that men's trousers are still the same length.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Speaking purely from a personal standpoint, we are entirely willing that the inalienable right of American citizens to sail any part of the high seas, regardless of submarines, be exercised by somebody else.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



A SUBMARINE-TRAP IN OPERATION.

A trawler opening the great steel net that guards Kirkwall Harbor from submarines and torpedoes, in order to let out a vessel bound for New York. This photograph was made by a woman passenger whose camera escaped the vigilant eye of the British officials.

THE SUBMARINE THAT ALARMS BRITAIN

ENGLAND'S PESSIMISTIC PREMIER has painted a dark picture of the plight in which the United Kingdom finds herself, owing to the constant destruction of her shipping by the German submarines. Mr. Lloyd George told Parliament that the nation must immediately enter upon a course of rigid economy in food or else face the prospect of actual want before many weeks are over. The Premier emphasized the fact that England had not only to supply ships for her own needs, but also to furnish maritime assistance to both France and Italy, an aid that was becoming increasingly difficult, owing to the success that had attended the efforts of the German submarine commanders. The view of Mr. Lloyd George upon the submarine question may be described as one of distinctly chastened optimism. Speaking in the House of Commons, he said:

> "If we take drastic measures we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us.
>
> "The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

Some observers think that Mr. Lloyd George assumed a tone of greater gravity than the circumstances warrant in order to shake what has been described as the "sluggish complacency" of the British people. Indeed, the London *Daily Chronicle* says it in so many words. Describing the impression made upon Parliament, it remarks:

> "Some members think the Prime Minister drew too dark a picture of the existing situation, but there has been so much complacent optimism in this country about the war that a corrective was necessary. Lloyd George is right in refusing to mask the realities, for you do not get rid of them by covering them with a gauze of words and pretenses."

It is an undoubted fact, however, that Germany's new submarine campaign has presented to the Entente a nut that they find unexpectedly hard to crack. It appears that this undersea attack is being waged by a new type of submarine so heavily armored that the three-inch guns with which the mosquito fleet and the merchant ships are armed are no longer effective, and that six-inch guns, which would prove an adequate defense, are too heavy both for the light submarine-chasers and for the decks of the smaller merchant vessels. In the Paris *Revue de Deux Mondes*, Rear-Admiral Degouy, of the French Navy, one of the leading naval experts of Europe, tells us about the new German submarines. He writes:

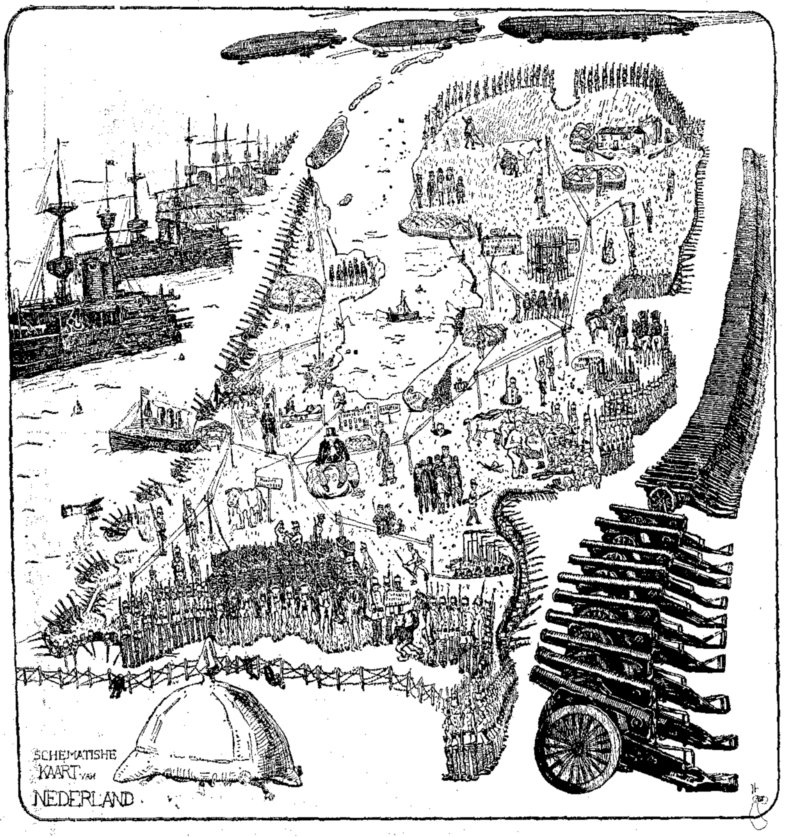
> "Attention should be called, first, to the existence of a submersible armed with a veritable 'armored battery,' constructed over a nearly cylindrical shell. This battery, provided with a number (as yet unascertained) of guns of 120—perhaps even of 150—millimeters [5 or 6 inches], would be flush with the surface of the sea, and the part of the shell unprotected by armor would be covered by the water. All that would be necessary would be to defend that portion of the submarine above the water against the weak guns of merchantmen armed for defense. . . . . . .
>
> "I shall speak now of the 2,000-ton submarine, which has certainly been put in service, probably at the same time as the commercial submarine *Deutschland*, whose tonnage is no less. Judging from the characteristics which are attributed to this new craft, it will readily be seen that we have here a deep-sea cruiser most acceptable for operating along the Allies' lines of communication with America.
>
> "Here are these characteristics: Length, 85 meters over all; four Diesel motors of 7,000 horse-power; speed of 22 knots (14 when submerged); ability to cover 6,500 sea-miles on the surface (in other words, twice the distance across the Atlantic); capacity for fresh water and provisions enough to last six or eight weeks; armament consisting of 8 torpedo-tubes for sixteen 55-millimeter torpedoes, 50 automatic mines, 4 medium-sized guns (perhaps of 150 millimeters, perhaps of 120), adapted for firing against aircraft; upper bridge lightly armored; two boats; fifty men in the crew, together with five officers, including two mechanicians."

Against submarines of this type, the Admiral tells us, the nets and other antisubmarine devices now used by the Allies are almost useless. He asks:

> "Well, then, once again—what is to be done?
>
> "Something new! We Allies, too, must create new things, we who were such excellent inventors in former days. We must do something new and not be satisfied with developing and bettering old methods. . . . . . .
>
> "I am not aware what the Admiralties of the Allied countries are planning. Will they confine themselves to increasing the number of their light vessels, multiplying their hydroplanes, perfecting bombs, nets, rakes, etc.? Such things, of course, are useful; unfortunately, however, they are inadequate. They were inadequate even in the phase of the war that is drawing to an end—experience has proved that. They will be even more inadequate in the phase that will soon begin against the new German submarines, more efficient for offensive and defensive purposes than the submarines of 1914."

MENACED HOLLAND

"A BLOW IN THE FACE" was given by Germany to Holland, says the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, when *U*-boats attacked a flotilla of seven of the finest and newest ships in the Dutch mercantile marine which had sailed from Falmouth for Rotterdam under an agreement with the German Government by which the Dutch authorities had received "reasonable assurance of safety." Indignation in the Netherlands is deep, and there is an uneasy feeling in the press that this act was "deliberately provocative" on the part of Germany. Just how intense is the mortification of the Dutch people can be seen from the comments made by influential organs in Amsterdam. For example, the *Handelsblad* writes:


SCHEMATISHE
KAART van
NEDERLAND

HOLLAND'S POSITION.

—*De Amsterdammer.*

> "The unrestricted submarine warfare has been opened with such complete disregard of the rights and interests of the Dutch people that every one must come to the same conclusion, namely, that no nation could be thus treated unless it was regarded as of no importance or as incapable of having its indignation aroused by anything. Certainly Germany would not treat the United States thus. Every one feels that the torpedoing of American vessels under similar circumstances would be absolutely impossible. We even believe that such an act would have been impossible against any country which had shown itself unwilling to approve or excuse this submarine warfare."

The *Telegraaf*, an anti-German paper, remarks:

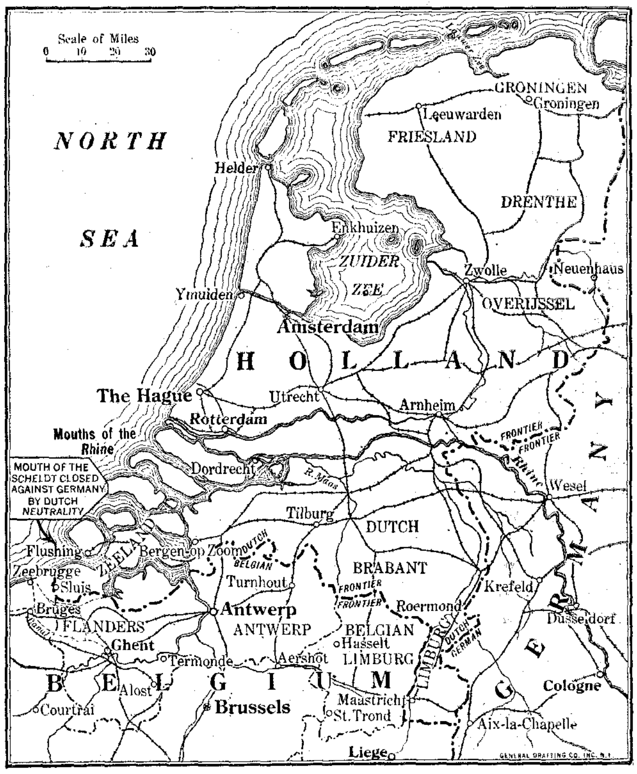
> "This destruction of an entire flotilla of Dutch ships is certainly the greatest humiliation which any neutral nation has had to endure in the course of this war. The Dutch Government once more has overestimated the German sense of justice and honor. We confess ourselves unable to understand how the honor of our nation can be maintained longer by mere protests."

Observers in the camp of the Entente believe that Germany is endeavoring to embroil the Netherlands in the war because the little nation possesses assets of incalculable value to the German Empire. For instance, they comment on the fact that Holland holds the mouths of that great commercial waterway which the Fatherland affectionately terms "the German Rhine." So, too, the mouth of the Scheldt being in Dutch hands effectively deprives the conquerors of Antwerp of the full advantage of Belgium's greatest port. At the present moment, say these Allied commentators, Holland's most valuable asset is her food. The Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* discusses the reflex action of Germany's shortage on Holland. He says:

> "The situation, indeed, is, in the deepest sense of the word, desperate. Every item of information reaching Holland on Germany's situation increases anxiety here, for it is being asked how long Germany can continue in her present state, knowing that in Holland there is plenty, and even luxury. Moreover, much of this smoldering and occasional bursting into flame of hunger and desperation is actually taking place at points which can almost be seen from Dutch territory. Indeed, there is growing up here the opinion that Germany is really seeking an occasion to break with Holland in order to take whatever chance there may be of getting food by some sudden descent."

For months past the Dutch papers have remarked upon the gradual concentration of troops upon the German side of the border, both in Germany proper and in Belgium, and have anxiously inquired what it portended. The London *Graphic* believes that Holland would be powerless to resist invasion and discusses the possibility in some detail. We learn that—

> "The people of the province of Overijssel are alarmed because forty thousand troops with much artillery have been concentrated near Neuenhaus, in close proximity to their borders. This is a point where the Dutch Army would be incapable of offering any serious resistance. A German inroad here would be an easy task. But what would be the object of such an inroad? Zwolle lies less than thirty miles from the German frontier, and Zwolle is the junction for the two main railways from the south, one from Utrecht and the other from Arnhem.
>
> "The possession of Zwolle by the Germans would cut off and isolate the three northeastern provinces—Drente, Groningen, and Friesland—from the rest of the country; and it is no secret that, in the military sense, the whole of that region is undefended. But, on the other hand, Groningen and Friesland are two of the most productive provinces of the Netherlands, renowned among all parts of Europe for their cattle and their corn."


Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30
NORTH
SEA
GRONINGEN
Groningen
Leeuwarden
FRIESLAND
Helder
DRENTHE
Enkhuizen
ZUIDER
ZEE
Zwolle
Neuenhaus
Ymuiden
OVERIJSSEL
Amsterdam
HOLLAND
The Hague
Utrecht
Arnheim
Rotterdam
Mouths of the Rhine
FRONTIER
FRONTIER
Rhine
MOUTH OF THE SCHELDT CLOSED AGAINST GERMANY BY DUTCH NEUTRALITY
Dordrecht
R. Maas
Wesel
Tilburg
DUTCH
Flushing
ZEELAND
Bergen op Zoom
DUTCH
BELGIAN
BRABANT
Zeebrugge
Sluis
Turnhout
FRONTIER
FRONTIER
Krefeld
Bruges
Antwerp
Roermond
FLANDERS
ANTWERP
BELGIAN
Düsseldorf
Ghent
Hasselt
LIMBURG
DUTCH
GERMAN
Termonde
Aershot
LIMBURG
BELGIUM
Alost
Cologne
Courtrai
Brussels
Maastricht
St. Trond
Aix-la-Chapelle
Liege
GERMANY
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

HOW GERMANY ENCIRCLES HOLLAND.

GERMANY'S "FORBEARANCE" TO AMERICA

"SUBCONSCIOUSLY PRO-BRITISH" is the attitude attributed to the President by some of the Swedish-American papers, and the Activist attitude of the military and aristocratic circles in Sweden finds an unexpected reflection in the Swedish farmers of the Middle West, who seem to have distinct sympathy with the struggle that Germany is making against the ring of enemies that surround her. One of the organs that voices the opinions of the Swedish-Americans, the Des Moines *Iowa Posten*, considers that Germany has been surprizingly considerate and forbearing with America, a country, says the *Posten*, which Germany can consider entirely negligible as far as any power of naval or military offensive is concerned. It thus expresses its views on the conflict between Berlin and Washington:

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AFTER THE *IVERNIA* WAS SUNK.

One of the small boats which was swamped by the heavy seas running. Men are seen in the water swimming about. They truly are in the face of death, if ever men were. The *Ivernia*, a Cunard liner of 14,000 tons, a transport in the British service, was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean while carrying a number of troops. One hundred and fifty-three men, including thirty-three members of the crew, perished. The last man to leave the ship was Captain Turner, who commanded the ill-fated *Lusitania* when she was also torpedoed. The vessel was sunk on January 1. A trawler effected the rescue of those who were saved. On this occasion no American lives were lost.

"As a first-class Power, the greatest military Power in the world, and also a land fighting for its economic existence against an enemy ten times as numerous, let us say at once that Germany has shown the United States a surprizing consideration and a forbearing patience which is hard to understand.

"The reason can not be fear of the American Army or Navy. The former was not able to do anything of consequence in Mexico, and what could the latter do where the combined fleets of England, France, Italy, and Russia came to naught? The American fleet could as little harm Germany as a fleet of our ancient Vikings."

The *Posten* regrets that citizens of German and also Swedish descent should be embarrassed by the insistence of Washington upon a right which, in the opinion of this Des Moines organ, could be surrendered with little or no loss. It says:

"We have in this country millions of splendid people of German descent. Before the war they were—with the Scandinavians—admittedly the best immigrants coming to America. They were perfectly loyal, hard-working, industrious, and good tempered; they had helped to defend the country; they had helped to build the country; they were citizens of which any country had all reasons to be proud. But since 1914 their position has been very unpleasant; they have been doubted; they have been accused, belied, embarrassed, and insulted. In a state of war they should have been the first to suffer. . . . . . .

"The only possible claim the United States has on Germany is the demand that Americans be allowed to go wherever they please, to travel in the war-zone, without being shot or drowned.

"A submarine can not see whether one or more Americans are aboard an English ammunition- or provision-ship. The vessel is torpedoed, and Americans, like other humans, are drowned. America is the only country which claims for its citizens this right. Sweden, which all through the war has preserved a real neutrality, declared at its beginning that those citizens who went aboard British ammunition-ships did so at their own risk. But America stands ready to go to war over the life of a negro muleteer. But down in Mexico we are not nearly so particular. We know that American lives have for years been in constant danger. But Americans who went down there, said Washington, did so at their own risk. And they have indeed done so!"

Friction with Germany would have been avoided, thinks the *Posten*, had the Teutonic and Scandinavian citizens been better represented in the councils of the nation:

"The ruling classes of this country are of British descent, and they look up to England as to their motherland. They pay no attention to what Americans of other nationalities think. Germany is their enemy, because Germany is the enemy of England. If people of other nationalities should dare to object, they are silenced with the accusation that they are not good Americans.

"The President, whose ancestors were Englishmen, has since the beginning of the war done all he could to help England. . . . Several members of the Cabinet are Americanized British. Mr. Lansing is a known German hater. Germans and Scandinavians have nothing whatever to say in regard to the foreign policy of this country, and that accounts for its trend."

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURES—Discussing the break between Washington and Berlin, the English papers say that such a step is usually a prelude to war, but they are careful to note the exceptions to this rule. *The Westminster Gazette* remarks:

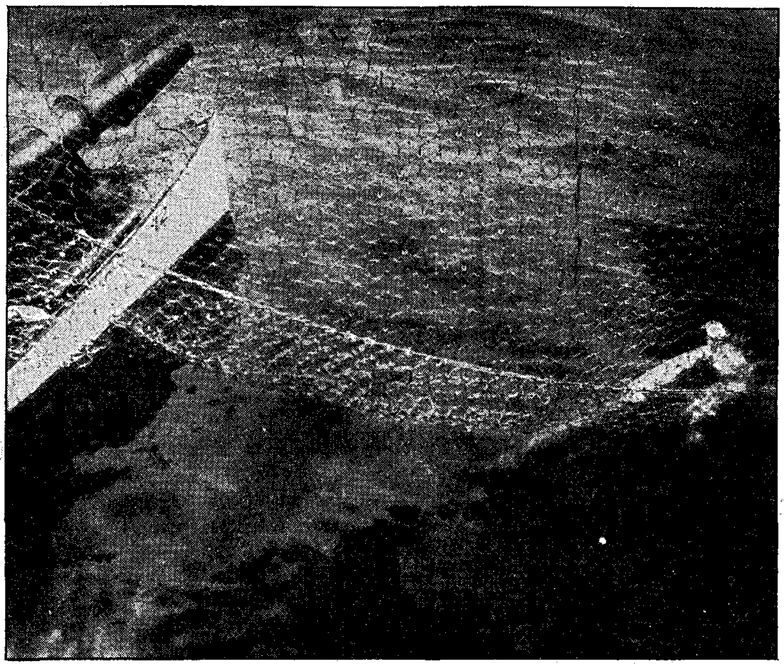
"Students of history have been busy recalling occasions when a break in diplomatic relations did not result in war. One of the most notable examples of recent years took place in 1848, when Spain dismissed our Minister at Madrid for alleged improper interference in the internal politics of the Peninsula. We at once informed the Spanish Minister in London that if he remained in London it could not be as representative of the Queen of Spain, and he accordingly went home. For the following two years, all but two months, diplomatic relations between Spain and ourselves were in suspense; but no war came of it."

NEW MOVES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE FALL OF KUT-EL-AMARA, on February 24, turned the eyes of the world away from the Western front, but this shift of vision was only momentary, for the voluntary retreat of the German forces on the Ancre, which began on February 25, has once more focused attention on the expected scene of the titanic struggle of the war. This retreat, the greatest since the Marne, has puzzled the military critics, for some regard it as a clever move on the part of the German General Staff to upset careful preparations made by the British for an offensive which they were on the point of launching. Others again take the view that this move betokens a Teutonic resort to "open warfare." This seems to be the opinion of the man on the spot, for a dispatch from the British Headquarters in France runs:

"The German retirement, coming so closely on the heels of the beginning of unrestricted submarine war, forms one of the most interesting phases in the progress of the great war. The Germans gave the first intimation of the approach of their retirement when they evacuated Grandcourt.

"This was evidence of new German tactics, for throughout all the bitter fighting of 1916 they never yielded an inch of ground until they were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The backward movement begun at Grandcourt now becomes the greatest retreat of this front since the battle of the Marne. These events have sent a thrill through the entire British Army, a thrill which seems to forecast the end of the 'stationary' warfare."



CATCHING A TORPEDO.

With the German ruthless submarine war continuing in its destructive work, the guarding of the British coast by effective means has aroused renewed interest. Heavy steel nets have been laid at the entrance of all harbors, and some even extend farther out. The photograph graphically shows how the nets save ships: a German torpedo stopped by the net, its propeller caught in the meshwork, and one of the British motor patrol-boats or submarine-chasers ready to remove the torpedo.

The military critic of the London *Observer* believes that the day of German offensives on the Western line are gone and that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has ordered that defensive tactics rule on the entire front. The possibility of a rush into France through northern Switzerland is discust and dismissed, and the writer proceeds:

"I hold that an enemy invasion of Swiss territory may safely be ruled out; and that whatever offensive or offensives he may be preparing to launch between the Channel and the Jura ridge will be short-lived, and designed to anticipate and disorganize our own. In brief, they will be manifestations rather of a very active defensive than of a new offensive strategy. Locally, through the aid of some mechanical or chemical novelty, they may achieve slight, but passing, territorial gains. But, in view of the continuous density of the Allied front, in both men and guns, they should fail utterly to upset our own arrangements, whether aimed at Nivelle's potential jumping-off boards, such as the sectors nearest to the Rhine, in Upper Alsace and Lorraine, or at the French lines nearest to Paris, including the Franco-British *liaison* on the Somme—always a favorite point of thrust with Hindenburg! The comparative strengths of the opponents being what they are, it was almost a platitude for Mr. Lloyd George to exclaim, on his return from Rome, that 'defeat was impossible!' Defeat, in the field, has long been impossible.

"The question before us now is how to insure that the enemy, in his turn, will not be able to avoid defeat in the field, that strictly military defeat which it is essential that he should suffer before he is allowed to lay down his arms under the stress of bankruptcy or famine."

The idea that Germany will adopt the defensive in anticipation of violent attacks by the Anglo-French forces is strengthened by the views exprest in the German press. For instance, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Heavy will be the burden of the fight when the storm-clouds which are gathering on our Western front break. The English have taken over only about seven and one-half miles of the French front, which now begins at Mont St. Quentin, one and one-quarter miles north of Péronne. That is an indication that on their front the English will not adopt a purely defensive attitude. The feeling of the leading English circles is now like that of a gambler who puts everything on one card. The English by their utter rejection of the German peace-offer have put the prestige of their World-Empire into the front line of battle. To go back is at the present time much more difficult than acceptance of the peace-offer would have been. . . . . . .

"The sober conviction that all signs indicate the desire of the Entente to end the war this year with an incomparably mighty effort will call forth from our people the utmost effort of will. There are no boastful phrases and there is no underestimation of the enemy, but there is a feeling composed of clear consciousness of the seriousness of the situation and an equally clear consciousness of our own strength."

The retreat on the Ancre is, perhaps, one of the results of what Major Moraht described in the *Berliner Tageblatt* as "necessary regrouping." It does, however, seem certain that it is not due to any desire to avoid a conflict in that region, for all Germany is certain that the German troops can not be vanquished by any combination the Allies can bring against them. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, continuing its discussion, remarks:

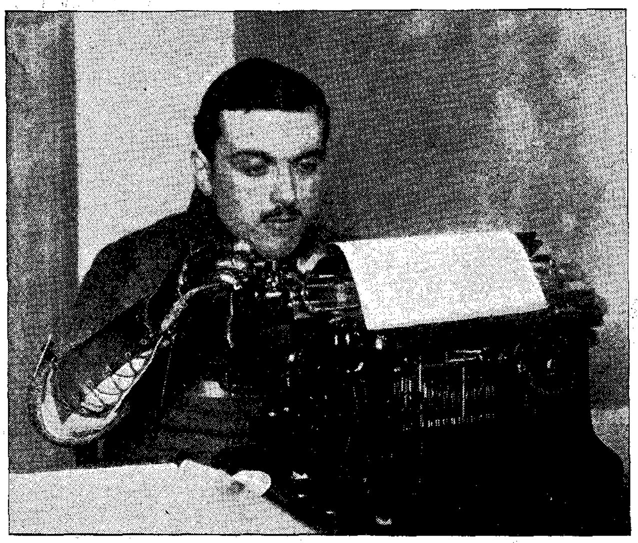
"Even if their mutual sacrifices were incessant, the Allies could not rid themselves of the strategic disadvantage that British and French armies can operate with their main forces only in the Western theater of war. For the battles on the Eastern front the millions of the Western Powers do not count. They can hold German armies in France; by dint of unexampled losses they can regain small strips of territory, . . . but they are shut out entirely from the decisive battles in the East.

"In other words, the war thus far has established one incontrovertible fact: it is impossible to defeat us on land if we are well led and employ the strength of our four united armies carefully—and we are doing both of these things now! . . . We do not doubt that it will be possible for England and France to begin a new gigantic battle in the West. We do not doubt that many of our enemies still believe that this can enforce victory and peace for the Entente on its terms, but we are permeated by the firm conviction that the real factors which have turned the war in our favor are anchored so firmly in the bloody soil of the battle-fields that no armies in the world can tear them up."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PUTTING THE CRIPPLE ON THE PAY-ROLL

THE PROBLEM of putting thousands of crippled soldiers to work, after the war is over, has already been attacked in Europe. In a paper presented in January before the Economic Psychology Association by Drs. Frank and Lillian Gilbreth, the authors point out that there are two ways of solving it. In one, employed abroad by Dr. Jules Amar, which they term the "European method," the cripple is adapted to the machine or device that he is to use; in the other, the "American method," the cripple is regarded as the fixt element, and the device or method is adapted to the individual who is to use it. It is but natural, say the authors, that the first method should be used abroad, where many of the labor-saving devices in use come from America, or some other foreign country, and can not easily be adapted. It is as natural that our methods should be in use here, where the devices are more easily changed to suit individual workers by the original makers of the machines. As an example of the two methods, the authors take the case of a cripple to be trained to be a typist. Our quotations are from a copy of their paper furnished us by the Drs. Gilbreth. They say:



THE CRIPPLE ADAPTED TO THE MACHINE.

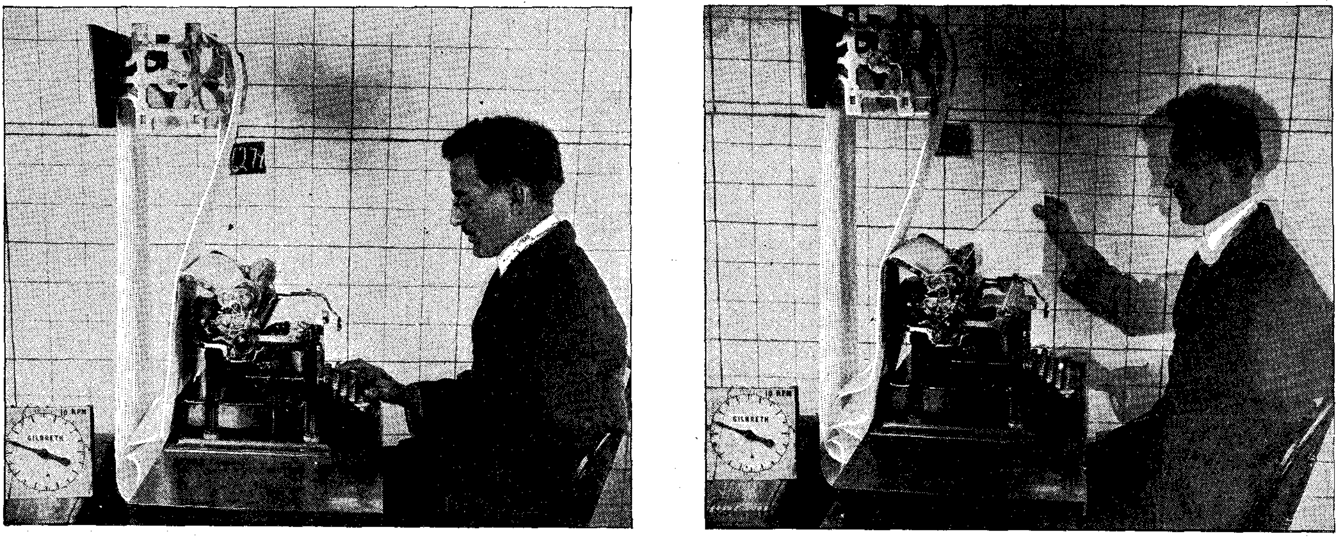
Using the remarkable artificial hand, invented by Dr. Amar, to run an ordinary typewriter.

"The Amar method is demonstrated plainly by the illustration herein included, furnished us through the courtesy of Professor Amar himself. The other method we will describe in some detail, hoping to arouse still further cooperation in this work in this country. Professor Amar's illustration shows a one-armed man operating the typewriter. We shall illustrate the same subject and device as attacked by the other method, but considering the cripple as the fixt element. In considering any type of activity to which it is proposed to introduce the cripple, we first analyze this activity from the motion-study standpoint, in order to find exactly what motions are required to perform the activity, and in what way these motions may be available, or remaining, capable members of the cripple's working anatomy, or eliminated by altering the device or machine itself.

"Through a careful examination of the motions of many of the world's most expert typists, we found many interesting facts not generally known; for example, that the time required by the usual commercial typist to take out a finished sheet of paper and insert another, in a position exactly level, in the typewriter was about ten seconds. The time required to do this same work by Miss Hortense Stollnitz, the recent winner of the International Amateur Championship, is less than three seconds, while Miss Anna Gold, who won the National Amateur Championship, requires still less time. . . .

"At this point we found, however, a device that handled the paper in such a manner that all motions of inserting and taking out were eliminated from the ordinary work of the typist. . . . By means of this device, the one-armed soldier or industrial cripple can remove his paper and be ready with the new sheet inserted in place in two seconds.

"Another example of the use of an existing device to facilitate the work of typing for a cripple is that of the double bank of

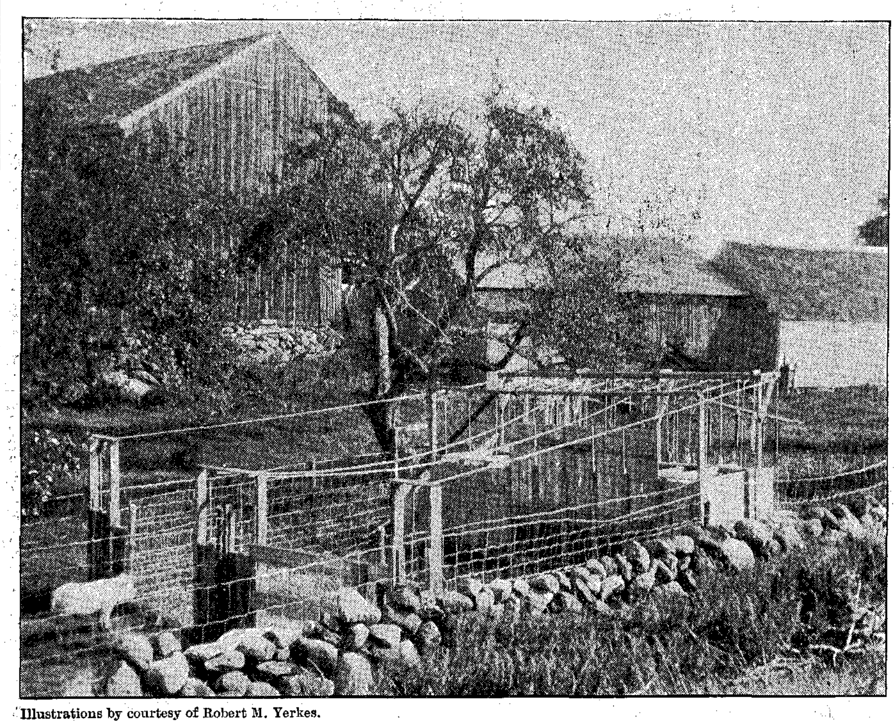


THE MACHINE ADAPTED TO THE CRIPPLE.

This machine may be operated by a legless, one-armed, one-eyed, deaf, stiff-backed cripple. It has a single keyboard. The shift key may be operated by finger, foot, or knee, or may be locked down to write only capitals. Paper enough for a month is fed in by the rolls fastened above. This typewriter is also an adding and subtracting machine. At the right is a fantom picture made by double exposure, showing the total range of motion necessary to operate the machine, the lines on the background being four inches apart.

keys such as exist in the Smith-Premier typewriter, and the use of a machine having all capitals and a single bank of keys, as with the Remington or Monarch. By this means the motions of the shift key are entirely dispensed with and a legless one-handed typist is enabled to equal the output of many of the commercial typists who are using but two of their ten fingers to-day; and a cripple with but a single finger can earn a living. We have also found dictating machines of use in decreasing the number of variables against which the typist works. When provided with a dictating machine, a typewriter requiring no shift-key action and with the rolls of paper properly attached, a one-handed willing worker can compete successfully with the average stenographer typist with the old equipment, and perhaps, in some cases, be able to earn more money than before being crippled."

The writers report that they have so far found manufacturers of devices more than willing to adapt their work to the requirements of the maimed and crippled. They hope to arouse still further cooperation in the makers and users of devices, that they may "think in terms of cripples" as well as of the usual types of users, during the inventive, manufacturing, and using periods. We read, in conclusion:



Illustrations by courtesy of Robert M. Yerkes.

THIS LITTLE PIG SHOWED SENSE

By learning after some fifty trials in which box his food would be concealed.

"Given your individual cripple, study his motion possibilities carefully, then use or adapt every device available or procurable. When you have done this, still more can be done by fitting your cripple to your best existing device. Those who have read the record of the marvelous work being done abroad, and of the increased number of minutes of happiness that are resulting among these cripples who are enabled to become interested, productive members of the community through this work, can appreciate the need of cooperating, here in this country, and of thus reducing the amount of work that must be done there to a minimum, for while we hope the wars will cease, the knowledge will be useful for industrial workers forever.

"While waiting for the slow progress of inventing methods and devices to be modified and adapted to the need of cripples, it is hoped that some society will cause to be collected as many as possible of the histories of cases where cripples have become able to cope successfully with their handicaps. Such data should be compiled, properly classified, cross-indexed, and incorporated in a series of books, copies of which should be put in every large library in the world. The book would eventually pay for its cost of compilation and distribution. Such a series of books would not only cheer and encourage many a discouraged cripple, but would also be a contributing cause toward actually putting the cripple again on the pay-roll, with a consequent economic gain to the world.

"This work will undoubtedly be done. Individual histories and improvements will come from each man and woman interesting himself or herself, to observe, record, and pass on data describing actual histories of cases where cripples have become successful. It is this active, interested, practical cooperation that is needed—and is needed now."

BRAIN-TESTS OF ANIMALS

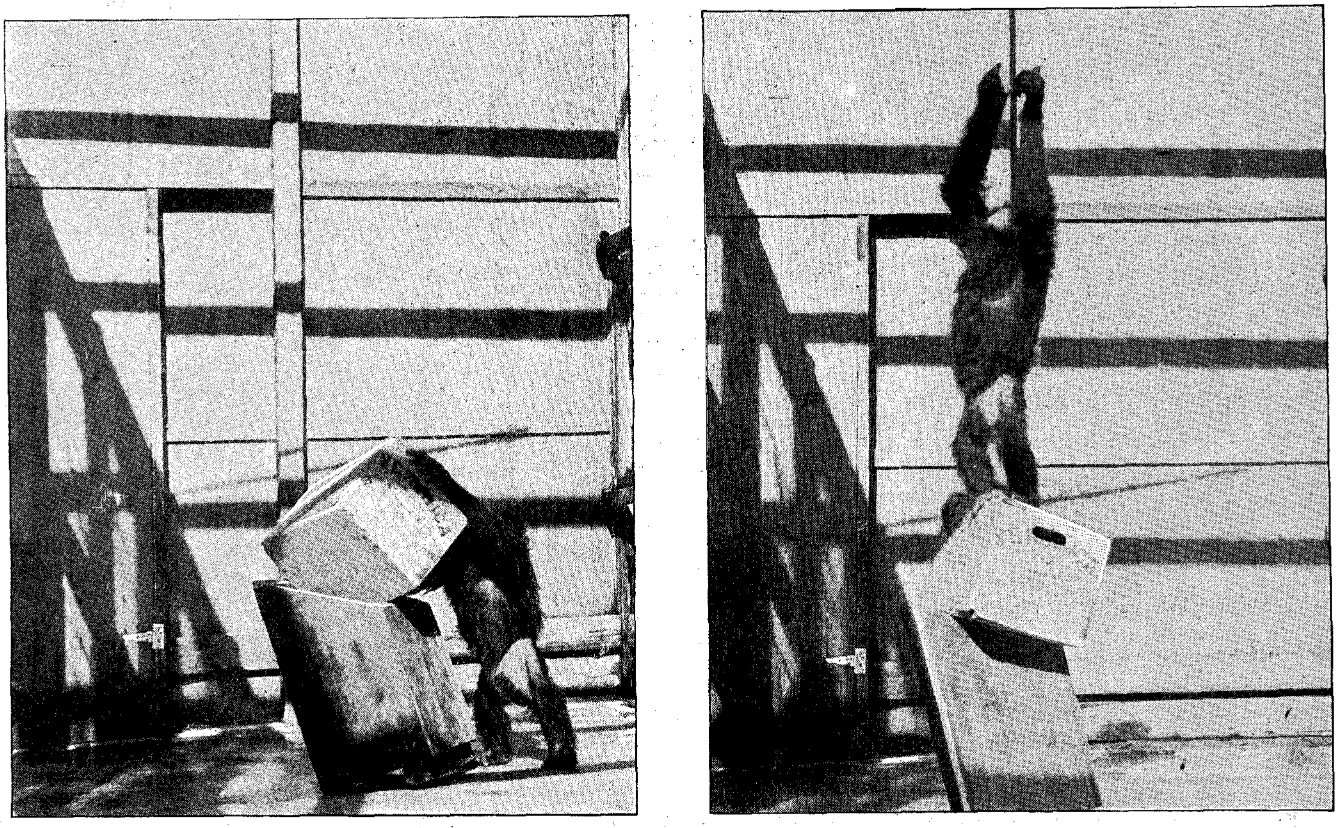
PIGS ARE SMARTER than either rats or crows. Monkeys are still brighter, and the large apes show decided signs of thought. These findings have been ascertained by Robert M. Yerkes, of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, who put the animals through certain brain-tests. The results were related by him to the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, on October 20 last, and are printed in its *Proceedings* (Baltimore, November). The competitive examinations were conducted on what is known as the "puzzle-box" plan, devised by Dr. E. L. Thorndike and improved by Mr. Yerkes for his present purpose. A series of practical problems is put before the animal and the quick and complete solution of them depends upon ideational processes. Writes Mr. Yerkes:

"The apparatus consists of twelve, or, in some forms, nine identical reaction-mechanisms, of which any number may be used for a given experimental observation. In the type of apparatus originally used for human subjects, these mechanisms are simple keys; in that which has been used for lower animals, they are boxes arranged side by side, each with an entrance-door at one end and an exit-door at the other, which may be raised or lowered at need by the experimenter through the use of a system of weighted cords. Under the exit-door of each box is a receptacle in which some form of reward for correct reaction may be concealed until the door of the appropriate box is raised by the experimenter.

"It is the task of the subject to select from any group of these boxes whose entrance-doors are raised that one in which the reward (food, for example) is to be presented. The experimenter in advance defines the correct box for any group of boxes which may be used as that which bears a certain definite spatial or numerical relation to the other members of its group. Definitions which have actually been employed (problems presented) are the following: (1) the first box at the left end of the group (as faced by the subject); (2) the second box from the right end of the group; (3) alternately, the box at the left end and the box at the right end of the group; (4) the middle box of the group.

"The boxes are presented in varying groups in accordance with a prearranged plan. The subject is punished by confinement in the box selected every time it makes an incorrect choice and is then allowed to choose again, and so on until it finally selects that box which is by definition the correct one. It is then rewarded with food and permitted to pass through the box and return to the starting-point, where it awaits opportunity to respond to a new group."

All the animal candidates succeeded in solving Problem 1—the crows in 50 to 100 trials, rats in 170 to 350, pigs in 50 or less, and monkeys and apes in 70 to 290. The crows and rats failed with all the other problems; the pigs solved the two next, but failed with the fourth; the monkeys succeeded with No. 2, but not the large ape. This looks, at first sight, as if the pigs had worthily maintained the tradition of the "learned pig" who played cards at the old-time fairs; and as if our nearer



AFTER THINKING IT OVER, THIS APE DECIDED THAT BY STACKING THE BOXES HE COULD GET THE SUSPENDED FOOD.

relatives, the anthropoids, were backward in intelligence. The reasons that induce Mr. Yerkes to conclude that the orang-utan, or large ape, showed superior mental powers are these:

> "The orang-utan (Julius) reacted uniquely. . . . At the very outset he developed a definite habit of response which, as it happened, was inadequate for the solution of the problem, but yielded constantly 60 per cent. of correct first choices. The habit or reactive tendency was that of choosing each time the box nearest to the starting-point. Julius continued to use this method without variation for eight successive days. Then a break occurred, but after a few days he settled back into the old rut. At the end of 230 trials, it was decided to try to destroy the ape's unprofitable habit. This attempt was made by using as correct boxes only those to the left of the middle box of the series. The nearest box, in such case, was never the correct box. Consequently, this modification of method greatly increased, as the curve of errors shows, the number of mistakes.
>
> "For a few days after this change was made, no improvement in reaction appeared. On May 10, in a series of ten trials, seven were incorrect, but the following day and thereafter only correct choices appeared. Thus, suddenly and without warning, the ape solved his relational problem.
>
> "Is this the result of ideation? If not, what happened between the poor performance on May 10 and the perfect series on May 11? Because of varied results obtained in other experiments with this ape, I suspect that ideational processes developed."

Mr. Yerkes's high opinions of the ape's mental ability were increased by additional tests, including the stacking of boxes to reach a suspended banana, the use of a pole to obtain food, and that of a stick to pull food into the cage. Here the ape succeeded, tho in the box-stacking problem some instruction was necessary. The monkeys failed in every case. Says Mr. Yerkes:

> "The general conclusions which may be deduced from this limited experimental study of two monkeys and an orang-utan are that the ape exhibits various forms of ideational behavior, whereas the reactive tendencies of monkeys are inferior in type and involve less adequate adaptation to factors remote in space or time. I suspect, from data now available, that both monkeys and apes experience ideas, and I believe that it will shortly be possible to offer convincing evidence of the functioning of representative processes in their behavior."

DOCTORING THE STREETS

INSTEAD OF HAVING TO FLUSH OUT our respiratory passages with antiseptics to cure grip, it would be better, thinks an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, February 7) to do the work a little earlier and to perform it on the streets instead of on our own mucous membranes. The object is to kill germs, and it is rather better to kill them before than after they obtain a lodgment in the human organism. The editor advises engineers to adopt all available methods of propaganda against the "dust nuisance," promising them the same measure of success that they have already obtained in eliminating water-borne diseases, such as typhoid, by furnishing towns with a rational water-supply. No sane city would think of going back to the old era of wells and cesspools, in more or less free connection. Perhaps we shall one day cure also our present dusty streets. Says the writer:

> "Dwellers in American cities owe to civil engineers a debt that they never can repay—a debt for a service that is rarely thought of now that it has been rendered. We refer to the practical elimination of typhoid fever in all cities that have installed filtration and water-treatment plants. Not only were these plants designed by engineers, but engineers, personally and through engineering journals, were the educators who taught the public that it could be protected against typhoid.
>
> "The editor recalls some of his own educational work twenty-five years ago when he moved to a small city where a typhoid epidemic was in progress. He found that, aside from physicians, no one in the city seemed to know the cause of typhoid and the steps to be taken to prevent it. The doctors were strangely silent, so the epidemic had spread and was still spreading, for nearly every family used water from shallow wells. A new water-works plant had just been built, and its source of supply, a lake, was free from possibility of contamination. The owner of the water-works did not know the cause of typhoid, but he was quick to spread the knowledge when the writer told him the cause. The epidemic was brought under control as rapidly as people ceased using well water and took their supply from the lake.
>
> "Civil engineers all over the country were similarly instrumental in spreading the knowledge that pure water is readily

obtainable and that when it is obtained typhoid decreases enormously. It is well for city engineers to remember this bit of sanitary history, and to adopt every means of assisting with propaganda against the 'dust nuisance.' Read any metropolitan paper on Sunday and note the tabulated causes of deaths during the preceding week. Diseases of the respiratory organs lead all the rest. To a city engineer the significance of this fact should be apparent. 'Grip,' 'colds' in general, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and all the respiratory diseases have their origin in germs. These germs, for the most part, come from expectorated matter that falls upon streets, there to dry and be blown about with the dust that every gust of wind or automobile sends upon its deadly journey."

The preventives, we are assured, are as evident and as easy of application as were those that have almost eliminated typhoid. First, people should be taught the danger of spitting except into a handkerchief or other place designed for the purpose. Secondly, the streets should be washed frequently. To quote again:

"To apply water effectively in cleaning pavements, it is essential that the surface be smooth and well crowned. This condition is not perfectly fulfilled in 10 per cent. of the streets in America, at a safe guess, and it is not even approximately fulfilled in 30 per cent. of the streets. In brief, more than two-thirds of the streets in American cities need resurfacing if a marked reduction in respiratory diseases is to be effected. This does not mean, of course, that every city is in need of any such overhauling, but it does mean that the average city needs it, and it needs it badly.

"It seems to us that it is the duty of all civil engineers, and of city engineers in particular, to lose no opportunity to spread the gospel of clean streets, and therefore of better pavements. It is peculiarly their duty to lead in political movements that will result in changes of city ordinances respecting assessments for street improvements. The antiquated abutting property method of assessment is sufficient in itself to block progress, and there are many other legal obstacles of like nature. But the greatest obstacle of all is public ignorance of the cause and prevention of respiratory diseases."

SAVING DAYLIGHT AND ELECTRICITY

THE SO-CALLED "SAVING" OF DAYLIGHT, to be effected by setting clocks forward at an appropriate time of year, seems to be gaining in favor in this country, altho most scientific men still agree in condemning it. It has seemed to work well in Europe, and a bill to introduce it here was before Congress. As the aim of the plan is to throw all the activities of the day into the daylight period, instead of prolonging them to an hour when artificial light is necessary, it might be supposed that the electric-light and gas companies would be interested in the consequent reduction of their receipts. In a recent electric-light convention, this aspect of the matter was thoroughly discust, and it is the subject of an editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, February 10), from which we make the following excerpts:

"Looking at the proposition in perfectly cold blood, its effect on the lighting industry does not seem likely to be great, except perhaps in some strictly local manifestations. If the plan should be put through to take effect, for example, from May 1 to October 1, it is dealing with a part of the year in which the lighting load of central stations is relatively small, and of this load only a portion is likely to be affected. The results would be chiefly manifest in a diminution of the residence lighting, itself rarely in a considerable percentage of the output, and even here the load would probably be cut by only a very modest amount, the loss of which ought to be easily recouped by additions to the appliance and miscellaneous service."

A striking feature of the discussion, the writer says, was that no one questioned the desirability of the movement, but only the particular way in which it should be applied. Some enthusiasts were anxious to have the change carried throughout the year. Of this *The Electrical World* goes on to say:

"Obviously, a very little experience with going to work while the street lights were still burning of necessity would affect an automatic cure of this perfervid desire for early rising. Our country extends over so wide an area north and south that any change of clocks must be made rather cautiously to avoid overdoing it along the northern border. The soundest argument advanced was the extra time given for recreation by the artificially lengthened day, which probably accounts for the active cooperation on behalf of some of the labor interests. Another argument advanced based on the probable lessening of eye-strain by the change seems quite unwarranted by the facts, since within the months in which daylight saving could be carried out without losing as much at one end of the day as one could gain at the other, the amount of work done by artificial light is very small, and the only period within which the use of the eyes would be greatly reduced either in business or pleasure would be after the clocks were put back to their normal place.

"It will be difficult in a country governed as is our own to get a consensus of opinion to enforce the change. After the present time-belt system was formally adopted, largely by the influence of the railroads, it took some years to make the change of the clocks anything like universal, and indeed some places even now rejoice themselves in two or three kinds of time after the lapse of more than thirty years. Of course, legislation for the change in all matters with which the United States Government has to do, including interstate railways, would practically push the system into use if backed up, as seems to be the case, by local enthusiasm. Yet it might be a long time before it became universal. It must be borne in mind that the conditions in this country are quite different from those in the European countries which initiated the change, and that conclusions drawn from its effects noted during the last summer are disturbed by the entrance of many factors which have nothing to do with the case. That the clocks can be set forward and backward without any particular difficulty as regards public convenience seems, however, to be well demonstrated."

THE LAND OF MAKESHIFTS

THE OLD RULE, "Accept no substitutes," has been turned topsyturvy in Germany by the fortunes of war. In its place the German of to-day, be he manufacturer or consumer, cries, "My kingdom for a substitute." Without her extraordinary ability to find "something just as good" when a standard product fails—whether foodstuffs, metal, or textile—Germany would long ago have succumbed to industrial starvation. This is emphasized by the author of an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 17), in which Germany is given the title that stands at the head of this column. The first field, the writer tells us, in which this kind of ingenuity was called into play in Germany was that of the metal industries. There the problem, tho serious, was rendered easier by the inexhaustible coal and iron deposits both in her own territory and in the occupied regions of France. To quote his words in substance:

"Wherever it was possible to make steel do the work of some other material, wherever it seemed that experiment and research might develop a modified steel to meet the requirements of some special situation, there was the assurance that the steel was to be had, and for an indefinite period.

"And it has turned out that the number of rôles which steel can be made to fill is surprizingly large. It is plain enough that it can be used in place of other metals wherever neither electrical conductivity nor some special physical property not to be given to steel is demanded. A far less obvious fact is that it can be substituted for rubber wherever the latter is ordinarily employed for the sake of its elasticity alone, without regard to texture or compressibility. To mention one instance out of many, an automobile tire of steel wire is in active competition with other substitutes for the rubber tire. And in addition there are many instances where economy may be effected by the substitution of steel for hard woods, ivory, composition substances containing rubber or other unobtainable materials, and various other components.

"Another metal which is doing very well in new uses is zinc. Of this, Germany has an ample supply; and her engineers have found that when steel is not a satisfactory substitute for copper, brass, bronze, and tin—the metals which Germany produces not at all or in insufficient quantities—zinc is frequently acceptable.”

In addition to actual substitution, the Germans, with their genius for chemical research, may have worked out new ways of producing certain substances. So far as known, they have yet been unable to make india-rubber synthetically, but it appears that in the reduction of aluminum they have put the dream of the metallurgist upon a working basis. To quote further:

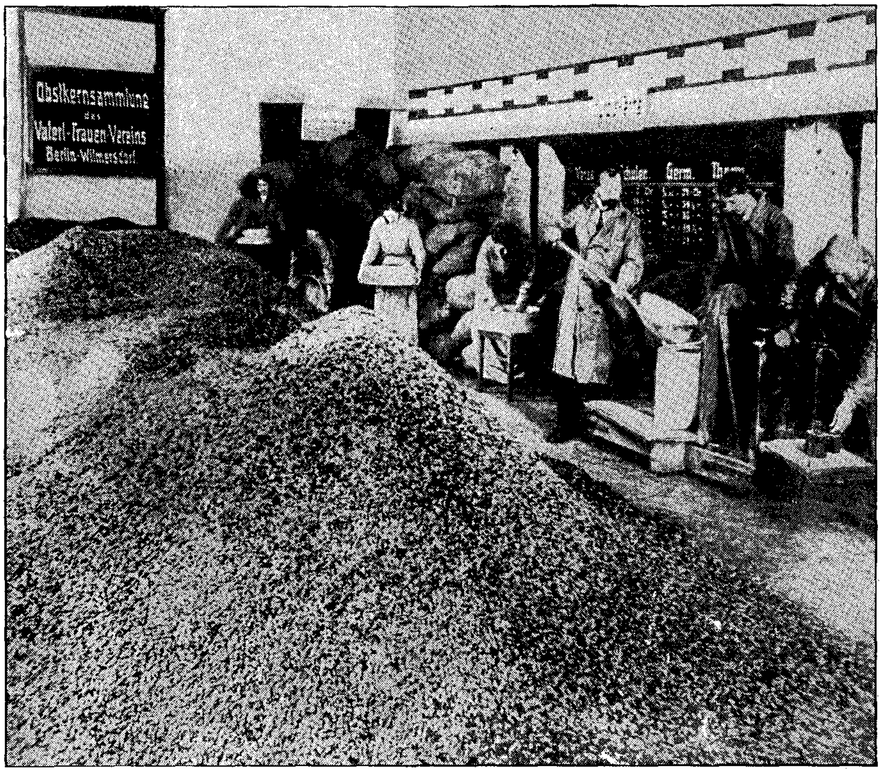
“Aluminum is one of the very commonest of elements; but it never occurs in the free state. For a hundred years after its first discovery it defied all efforts to isolate it. For eighty years more it baffled all attempts at reduction upon a commercial scale. It was not until the dawn of the twentieth century that the development of electrolytic methods made this possible—and even then, only for the simple oxid. The compound oxid of aluminum and silicon, perhaps better designated as a desilicate, which forms the major constituent of all the common clays, and consequently presents, with its 20 per cent. aluminum content, a potential source of the metal of far greater value than the oxid, has always resisted this treatment. The recent news from Germany that means had been found to prepare aluminum from ordinary clay can mean but one thing. Under the sharp lash of necessity imposed by the cutting off of their supplies of bauxite (the conventional aluminum ore) from France, the Germans have solved the problem, and are now in possession of a source for an unlimited amount of aluminum, a substitute metal of extreme value.

“In passing to the textile industries, crippled by the cutting off of their customary supplies of cotton and wool, we find that the procedure by means of which substitutes are evolved is rather different from that in the metal trades. It is here not so much a matter of adopting existing materials to new uses as of finding new materials. The Germans have brought out a great variety of modified paper pulps which can be worked into coarse thread and cloth for the manufacture of sacks and bags, aprons, and other rough working garments, rope, string, etc. The lowly nettle is the source of a very satisfactory ‘cotton-batting,’ as well as of thread and yarn; and every variety of weed, and especially of the larger water-reeds, is being subjected to a severe catechism as to the justification for its existence.

“Of the food situation in Germany we refrain from speaking here. Reports from different sources show wide divergence. Substitutes must figure upon the German menu; but what they are, and how extensive is their use, are questions which, perhaps, even the average German is unable to answer to-day. We know that potato-flour has been used very generally in place of the regular grains. We are led to suppose that conditions in the potato districts may, before long, force a falling back upon barley as an even less satisfactory meal. But to what extent the Germans have been able to evolve, from the materials at hand, effective substitutes for tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate, the thousand and one items which appear in the normal diet and which are not to be had in beleaguered Germany, we do not know and can not know until after the war.

“The tale might go on almost without end. Thousands of chemists and machinists are experimenting with substitutes for the ordinary lubricating oils and greases. As many motorists are trying out every manner of eccentric distillate in the effort to hit upon a successful substitute for gasoline. Synthetic saltpeter is being produced for military and agricultural purposes on such a scale that Chile has probably lost one of her best customers for good. The chemists have found or are still seeking acceptable substitutes for the $300,000,000 worth of mineral oils (including the petroleum mentioned above), which Germany imported in 1913.

“It goes without saying that the German people are tremendously alive to the significance of this whole substitute tendency. So great is the public interest that an exhibition of substitute materials has been opened at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin. The exhibition is to remain open during the war, and is being continually enlarged. All visitors are required to sign a declaration that they will divulge nothing relating to the goods exhibited, using the knowledge gained only for the benefit of their own businesses.”



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ONE OF GERMANY'S NEW SOURCES OF OIL.

It is reclaimed from these millions of fruit-pits, which are gathered by school children.

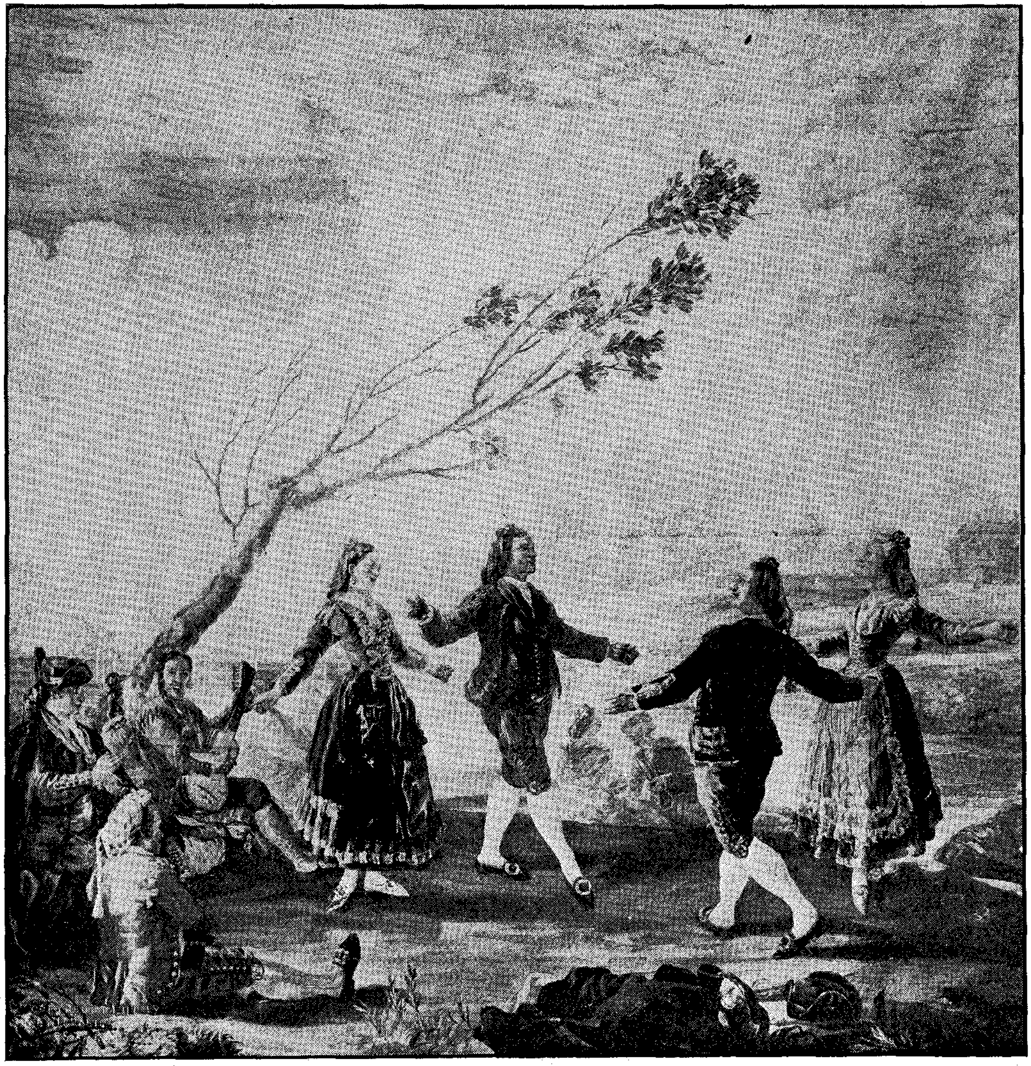
VANISHING WILD CREATURES—More than twenty-five species of American birds and animals have become extinct within the memory of persons now alive, according to Louis Agassiz Fuertes, speaking before a Farmers' Week audience at Cornell University. Says a press bulletin of the New York State College of Agriculture (Ithaca, February 16):

“Mr. Fuertes, who is widely known as a naturalist and as a painter of birds and mammals, showed the extent to which the extermination of wild life has gone, mainly through the wantonness of the American people. Further, he pointed a warning finger toward these species which seem likely to be the next to go, saying that the animals which live in the open are sure to pass out first, while those of the forests have a better chance to survive. Among those he named as having been utterly destroyed during the past seventy-five years are the passenger-pigeon, the last specimen of which recently died in the Cincinnati Zoological Museum; the great auk, the Labrador duck, the Carolina parakeet, the Eskimo curlew, a number of the macaws of the West Indies. Men now alive remember when the passenger-pigeons literally darkened the skies in their annual migrations up and down the Eastern States. The American buffalo, or bison, he regards as extinct in so far as its wild life is concerned; and he counts the prong-horned antelope as one of those plains inhabitants which is sure to go in the near future. The extinction of the wood duck, he says, is seriously threatened. This is a tree-nesting species, and reputed to be the most beautiful of the many American species of wild duck. The woodcock also is in danger, with many other shore birds that once were plentiful, even the well-known killdeer plover, or killdee, being on the list of doubtful survivors. To save the remnants of our wild life, Mr. Fuertes advocates wide-spread educational measures, the full support of the Federal migratory bird law, the establishment of game and bird refuges, and a whole-hearted public opinion to back up the protective measures now upon the statute-books.”

LETTERS - AND - ART

KING ALFONSO'S ARTISTIC COURTESY

NEW YORK'S REAL ART-SENSATIONS have been mainly furnished by the Hispanic Museum. For it is surely a sensational thing to take the town by storm more than once and send people flocking in crowds to a distant point in the upper part of the city to look at pictures. They went a few years ago to look at canvases by Sorolla; lately they have been going to look at tapestries loaned by the King of Spain. The crowds were not only New-Yorkers, perhaps not mainly so, for it is not local pride which boasts but the Boston *Transcript* that points to the elements in the procession coming from Boston, Providence, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco. The King's courtesy, we are told, "is in recognition of the Hispanic Society's interest in advancing knowledge of the Spanish beginnings of this country." Many of the tapestries were woven before the American Revolution, and they "remain gay in color, even sparkling, altho the fabric shows signs of the tooth of time." Summarizing:



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A TAPESTRY DESIGNED BY THE SPANISH PAINTER, GOYA.

Woven in 1775 under the direction of Vandergoten for the palace of El Pardo.

"The twenty-four tapestries include ten pictures by Goya, six scenes from Procaccini's 'History of Don Quixote,' and eight copies from Teniers and other Dutch and Flemish painters, representing typical weaves of the Spanish royal manufactories, from their establishment by King Philip V. down to later days. Of course, the main popular delight is derived from the Procaccini cartoons of *Don Quixote*, woven by Don Jacob Vandergoten's sons, in blues, browns, vermilions, with almost the detail of paintings.

"One, depicting 'the adventure with the Biscayan' (Part I, Chap. IX) gives an exceedingly clear representation of the rueful knight, 'spare-bodied, of meager visage,' making him rather of the Moorish type of Spaniard. He has said to the lady in the coach: 'Your beauteous ladyship may now dispose of your person as pleaseth you best, for the pride of your ravishers lies humbled in the dust, overthrown by my invincible arm.' Their squire is prone and bleeding and they are beseeching the mistaken knight to spare the life of their sole protector.

"Another shows the knight carried, wounded, on *Sancho's* ass after the adventure with the *Yanguierians* (Part I, Chap. V), in which he sought to chastise twenty graziers and drovers because they had belabored *Rocinante*, his mount, for 'paying his respects to the mares, who received him with their heels and teeth.' *Sancho* has lifted the battered knight upon *Dopple*, the ass, tied *Rocinante* to its tail, and led them, now slower, now faster, toward the place where the high road might lie. In this the featured figure is *Sancho Panza*.

"*Sancho*, 'being tossed in a blanket' (Part I, Chap. XVII), makes a sprightly tapestry. In the inn which he had mistaken for an enchanted castle, refusing on that account to pay his score, 'as poor *Sancho's* ill luck would have it, there were cloth-makers and needle-makers, all merry, good-humored, frolicsome fellows.' These are pictured out in the yard, with a blanket from the landlord's bed, tossing him aloft and diverting themselves with him 'as with a dog at Shrovetide'—his master futilely raging beyond the wall, and the landlord's daughter watching with pity from the window till it is over, and *Sancho* goes forth 'satisfied that he had paid nothing, tho at the expense of his usual pledge, namely, his back.'"

Besides the tapestries are Goya's cartoons for others, designed for the bedroom of the Princess of Asturias, woven in the 1700's, and for other bedrooms in the Palace of El Pardo. They include: "Tossing the Nincompoop in a Blanket," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Pitcher Maids," "The Promenade," "The Hamseller," "The Picnic," etc., cheerful and picturesque street scenes of eighteenth-century Spain. "The novelty of these old tapestries, as compared with those of the French and Flemings," adds the writer, "is therefore in their vivacity of subject and glowing dyes—as bright as tho made yesterday."

SHAW AT ARMAGEDDON

IF REPORTS BE TRUE of the prodigious personal unpopularity achieved by Bernard Shaw since the war began, some may wonder how he comes to trust himself in the war-zone. But there he actually has been, or else Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, of the London *Daily News*, saw and talked to a spook. Courage of more than one sort it must have taken, for the fighting men are not wholly bereft of literature, and surely had been told that Mr. Shaw's neutrality had been called pro-German. Physical courage he also showed when he refused to wear the soldier's helmet in a region where German shells were likely to break in plentiful numbers, saying: "If they do me in, then there is no gratitude in this world." The incongruity of Shaw in the war-zone was startling even to a hardened correspondent who recovered from his surprize to congratulate himself that he had caught the scoop:

"When, a day or two since, I saw a tall and alert figure in khaki, with beard and mustache terribly reminiscent, overlooking with disfavor what affairs of war happened to be about him at the moment (to be precise, his army chauffeur was kneeling in the snow trying to persuade a frozen radiator), I wondered whether the war was beginning to affect my mind. You never can tell.

"For a moment I mused on a memory of the past. I saw the apparition of a mocker whose manner of proving from the platform above that we were deficients used not to be altogether disheartening. When I came to, that figure was still contemplating the back of an A.S.C. man, and still seemed, in the logical idiocy of a dream which persisted, to be G. B. Shaw. It even admitted to me it was, in a perfectly natural way. Such things happen in war and dreams. Nobody ever believes you, but they are true.

"I offered another and a better car; and through just such an accident it comes about that I am the chronicler of a historic episode in the war. I was not at Mons; but I was present when Shaw looked first on Armageddon."

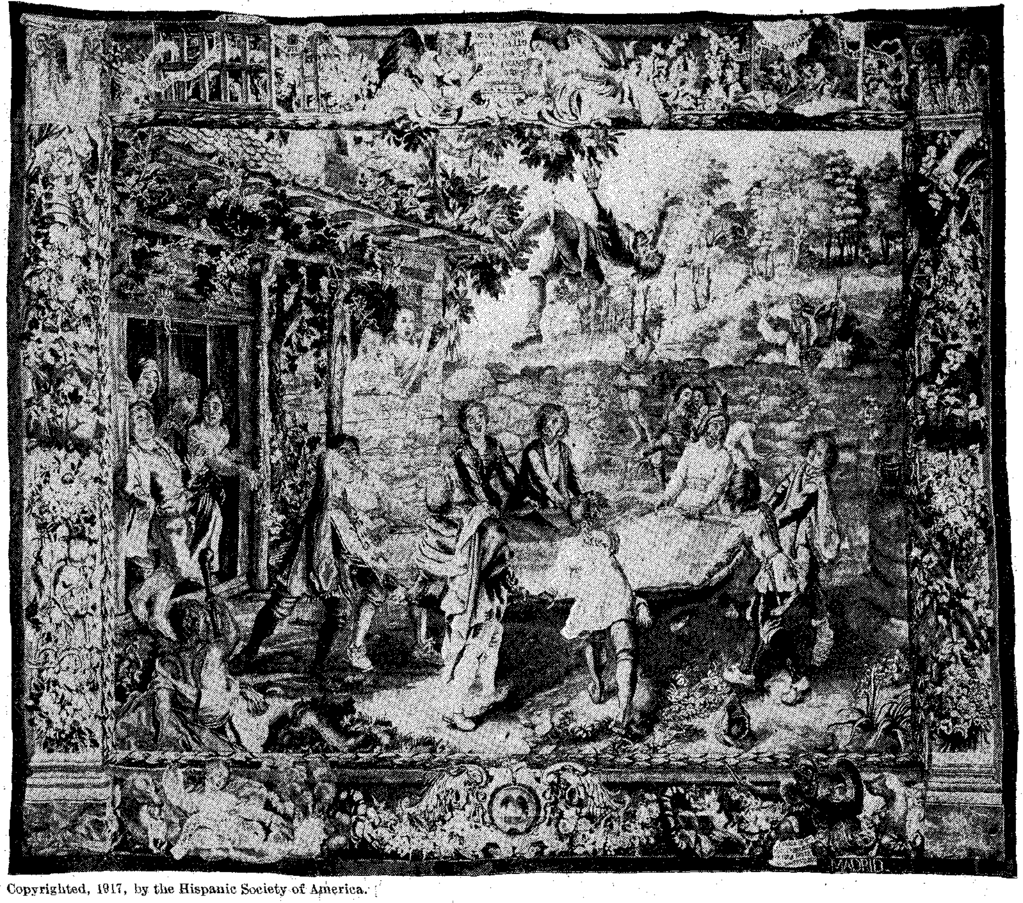
The war-correspondent avows he had grown used to the sound of "Jack Johnsons," but "the naked soul of Tomlinson" found this was no preparation for replying to a "pleasant voice," asking: "Tell me, what proportion of the war-correspondents are not such fools as they pretend to be?" Tomlinson admits he was "caught right outside his dugout." He could only murmur a faint hope that "some day most of us might be able to justify ourselves before humanity." Whereupon, one gets Bernard Shaw's idea of the date of this final settlement:

"'I hope humanity won't be too hard on you. At least I am glad to find it believed that the problem of modern war at last may be brought before the right and only tribunal.'

"'When do you think that will be?'

"'My own view is that it may not be for thirty years,' said the still unbelievable portent, arranging its beard with a perfect disregard for mere time, even amid the urgent anxieties of war. 'You see, war creates its own resources. The resources grow less on both sides, and each combatant improvises with what he can get. If these are pretty well balanced you can foresee the result—if you have the courage to look at it. Each side must continue to strive for victory to prevent the other side getting it.'

"I felt for my gas-helmet, but as I was getting it out the car passed through a barrier leading to a foreboding town. I feebly told Shaw that usually the *Boche* put some stuff into this place each day, and to get his tin hat ready.



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SANCHO PANZA TOSSED IN A BLANKET.

This episode from "Don Quixote," depicted in tapestry woven by the sons of Don Jacob Vandergoten after cartoon by Procaccini, shows what happened to *Sancho* for not paying his bill at the inn.

"He pushed the metal hat aside. 'No,' said he; 'if they do me in, then there is no gratitude in this world.'

"It was a quiet day, speaking in strictly scientific comparison. That town is not a pretty place, and the British guns were making the usual unimpressive sounds of a normal day's hammering. Still, you never know when the one designed by the fates for you is coming, and so I remarked nothing of the comparative quietude, but kept my hand on the wood which is the handle of my stick.

"Shaw also said little, apparently because he thought little of the spectacle. That is not my business, but his. He strode along, stopping now and then to look at a fantastic wreck. As regards one modern church there, he thought it was no great loss; maybe it looked now even more picturesque. But of another building, in a worse state of ruin, he admitted frankly that that was a total and irreparable loss, and that Wigan could have been better spared."

Not once, we are assured, did he remark the noise of guns with any interest. Once he was heard to murmur, "What awful fools we are!" When he got back among the young officers he resumed his familiar manner, and to say that they were pleased to see him there does less than justice to the hospitality of various chance messes:

"The boys laughed aloud. Shaw became luminous through the youthfulness of his gray beard. Youth understood him well. 'And what,' said an elder solemnly to Shaw, as he refused baked meat and a whisky, 'do you think about peace?'

"'What the nations of Europe really want,' smiled that mocker, whose serious purpose it is not always easy to fathom, putting down his biscuit and cheese to touch off lightly the counter-mine, 'what they want is an early and dishonorable peace.'

"Youth with its military crosses leaned back in its chairs, and its laughter rolled down the ruined corridors of the deserted town."

LODGE'S SPIRITUALISTIC BOOK ASSAILED

THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE and the reputation of great English seats of learning—in one particular case, the Birmingham University—are not aided much by such books as Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond." This, it must be said, is a view taken by "An Enquirer," and differs widely from many serious "views" exprest by the lay and religious press in England over this same book, which is the record of alleged spirit communications from the son of the noted scientist, fallen in the war. "Enquirer" puts it bluntly in saying that Sir Oliver "professes to have held communication with the dead on no better evidence than the chatter of a medium and the tilting of a table." The influence of the book in England, we are told, is making money for the mediums. Charlatanry never had so fine a chance, and charlatanry is not losing its chance, either. "To extort money from the credulity of the bereaved, to raise false hopes—at a price—in the minds and hearts of those who have lost husbands, sons, and brothers—these are not heroic enterprises, and the world will be a better, happier place when they are resolutely supprest by law." This condemnation by the writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) extends as well to those who employ the mediums, and he recommends the imposition upon them of an equal penalty. The book, which we treated in a previous issue from the angle of religious faith, is dealt with by "Enquirer" in these unsparing terms:

"At the very outset of an attempt to protect the foolish and sanguine from the greed and cunning of those who pretend to hold converse with the other world, we are hindered by certain men of science, who assert, with all the authority that clings to their names, that they are themselves in communication, through profest mediums, with the dead. Sir Oliver Lodge's 'Raymond,' for instance, is of the worst possible example. The author is an eminent professor of physics, the head of a great modern university, and he speaks with all the prestige of his learning and position. Yet it is impossible to read his account of his talks with his dead son without discovering him as easily credulous as the sad creatures who fall a willing prey to the soothsayers and fortune-tellers who abound in our midst.

"He makes no doubt of his belief. He presents 'a historical record of the communications and messages received from or about his son since his death.' He is content to register with perfect solemnity the words rapt out by the tilting table at which he and his medium sit. He uses all the customary jargon with the gravity of faith. 'Feda' and 'the Moonstone' are in his eyes serious personages. 'The control,' he writes, 'or second personality which speaks during the trance, appears to be more closely in touch with what is popularly spoken of as the next world than with customary human existence, and accordingly is able to get messages through from the deceased.' He accepts the 'tests' which are offered him as simply as did Mr. Sludge's [Browning's] victim:

> 'Tests? Didn't the creature tell
> Its nurse's name and say it lived six years,
> And rode a rocking-horse? Enough of tests!
> Sludge never could learn that!'
> He could not, eh?
> You compliment him. Could not? Speak for yourself.

"As he employs several methods, so he employs several mediums. One of them, Mrs. Leonard by name, admits that the war has marvelously increased her practise. When Sir Oliver 'spoke to her about not having too many sittings and straining her power,' she pleaded 'that there are so many people who want help now that she declined all those who came only for commercial or fortune-telling motives, but she felt bound to help those who are distrest by the war.' And she helped Sir Oliver Lodge with the greatest assiduity. For the most part the messages which she and the others transmit are of small interest."

Various former members of the Psychical Research Society appear in Sir Oliver's books, and "Enquirer" feels a sense of injury over one in particular. The late F. W. H. Myers is referred to as "the gentleman who wrote poetry," at which appellation, it is suggested, his "spirit must be gratified." Another of those who have been of great value to Raymond Lodge "over there" is a Mr. Peters, whose familiar is known under the name of "Moonstone." The "Enquirer's" reactions from the book exhibit his skeptical attitude:

"Indeed, it is Moonstone, Mr. Peters's familiar, who gives Sir Oliver the greatest encouragement. This 'control' goes so far as to declare that 'not only is the partition so thin that you can hear the operators on the other side, but a big hole has been made.' And under Moonstone's auspices Raymond himself exclaims: 'Good God! how father will be able to speak out! Much firmer than he has ever done, because it will touch our hearts.'

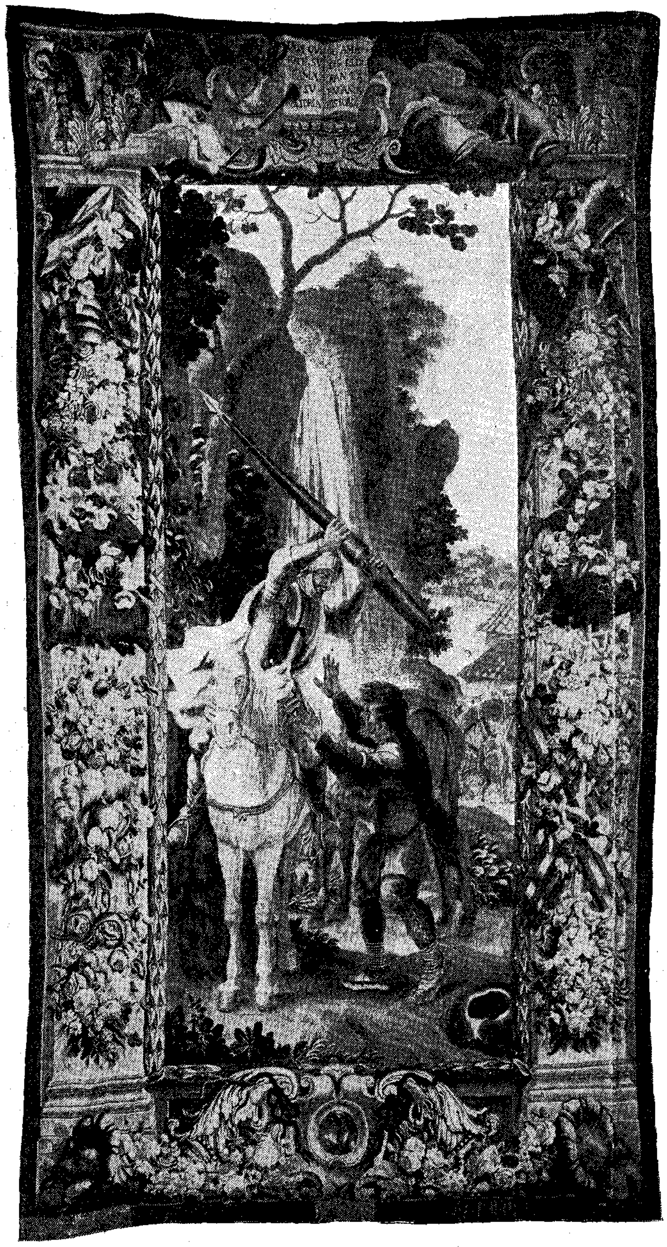
"Tho we may be surprized that 'Good God!' is permitted as an expletive in the next world, we are obliged to confess that Moonstone is an engaging and argumentative spirit. But it is Feda, the 'control' of Mrs. Leonard, who affords us the most precisely detailed information, and if we refuse to read the future in Feda's words, then it is our own fault. We gather, then, that the new arrivals in the next world are asked to don white robes. They don't like it at first, but they soon get used to them. Nor do their bodies change, except that if a man loses a limb in battle he is 'all right when he gets there.' So Raymond Lodge, speaking through Feda, assures us. Moreover, if bodies are burned by accident, and they know about it on the other side, they detach the spirit first. 'What we call a spirit-doctor,' says Raymond Lodge, 'comes round and helps.' But he speaks a word of warning to those who deliberately prefer to be cremated. 'We have terrible trouble sometimes,' he confesses, 'over people who are cremated too soon; they shouldn't be. It is a terrible thing. It has worried me. People are so careless. . . . They shouldn't be cremated for seven days.'

"A vast deal of news is given to us through Feda, whose talk, Sir Oliver admits, is 'at least humorous.' It is indeed. 'There are men here,' Raymond tells his father, 'and there are women here.' There is also Curly, the dog. 'There don't seem to be any children born here. But there's a feeling of love between men and women here which is of a different quality to that between two men and two women.' Some want to eat and some don't, and whatever they ask for is cheerfully supplied. Even whisky-and-soda is not unknown. 'A chap came over here the other day who would have a cigar. "That's finished them,"' he thought. But it hadn't finished them at all. Instantly they manufactured a thing that looked like a cigar out of essences and ethers and gases, and when the chap began to smoke it he didn't think much of it. He had four altogether, and that quite cured him of the habit.

"And that is not all. There are streets and houses and bricks and granite, and a reformatory—'not hell exactly'—for those who have 'nasty ideas and vices.' Moreover, it is a true democracy 'over there,' and there is no other rank, except that which virtue confers. Nor do the parsons go highest first. 'It isn't what you have profest, it's what you've done. If you . . . have tried to do as much as you could, and led a decent life, and have left alone things you don't understand, that's all that's required of you.' And much more to the like purpose. Neither Feda nor Moonstone can be called original. They are content to dish up again the old superstitions, to hazard the old guesses, and it is difficult to believe that their 'humorous talk' can bring comfort to any human soul. But I have quoted enough to give your readers something of the impression produced by Sir Oliver Lodge's book. Is it balderdash or is it science? Is it worthy the head of a great university? These are questions which await an answer. But of one thing there is no doubt. Sir Oliver Lodge professes to have held communication with the dead on no better evidence than the chatter of mediums and the tilting of a table."

BELGIUM'S CLANDESTINE JOURNALISM

THE GERMAN FAILURE to suppress Belgian newspapers published under their very noses is one of the humorous features of the great world-tragedy. *Libre Belge* (Brussels) is not the only newspaper that flourishes in spite of German censorship in the beleaguered country. The Paris *Temps* gives quite a list of them, and doubtless their publishing offices are fully as mysterious and bizarre as the "automobile cellar" announced by the most famous one. "The rapidity with which news circulates secretly throughout the invaded regions is certainly a disconcerting phenomenon," says the *Temps*, whose account is translated for the New York *Sun*. Without doubt, thinks the French commentator, "this is one of the essential factors to maintain the admirable morale of the Belgians," for it is the press that "maintains communication with the outside world and destroys the effects of Prussian falsehoods indefatigably repeated." If the people sometimes despair, the press never does, we are told; and while entertaining "hope and confidence" it carries "at certain hours the necessary messages which no voice would dare proclaim." These little newspapers "have decreed the failure of Prussian terrorism, because they summarize for the whole people in all the country their inflexible will not to die." We have told of the paper called *Free Belgium* (*Libre Belge*), which hides its lair so successfully that even the German promise of reward of one hundred thousand francs to informers has failed to trace it. "The success of *Free Belgium* has started other newspapers, edited by no one knows who, printed none can say where, circulated by men unknown." Among this number—



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DON QUIXOTE'S WRATH.

"After the adventure of the windmills *Don Quixote* dealt *Sancho* two blows with his lance." Another tapestry designed by Procaccini.

> "There is published in opprest Belgium *The Weekly Review of the French Press*. It is now in its fifty-seventh number, and reproduces for the attention of the Belgians the principal articles from the periodicals and reviews of Paris. Then there is *Motus*, that has the character of a satirical sheet with phrases of lashing irony, at times cruel. Again there is *Patrie*, that competes with *Free Belgium* and offers a perilous luxury in reproducing the designs of Louis Raemaekers, notably the famous 'Route to Calais,' which portrays the bodies of Prussian soldiers floating in the inundated districts of the Yser.
>
> "How do these newspapers live? How do they obtain their copy and print it, draw the designs, procure the paper-supply necessary for their circulation, recruit the agents to serve their subscribers? There is here suggested a series of problems infinitely complex when you consider that the Prussians have at their disposal thousands of spies, each house under surveillance and no one going from one town to another without special authorization of the *Kommandatur*. Nevertheless, all this work is accomplished regularly by hundreds of patriots risking each week prison and deportation in consecrating themselves to their tasks. This is one way they have of fighting in a land of which the Prussians pretend to be the absolute masters.
>
> "Later, when it shall be possible to disclose all and to recite the adventures of clandestine journalism in the occupied regions of Belgium, it will constitute one of the most curious chapters in the history of this war. The Prussians themselves will be astonished at the simplicity of the game that they have permitted to be played, and they will then understand perhaps that the 'organization,' and the most perfect, according to 'Kultur,' is powerless when it does not take into consideration the spirit, the character, and the traditions of a people."

The fighting spirit of Belgium, its tenacity, its audacity in conception, and prudence in execution, admirably prepare it for enterprises of this kind. We read:

> "The Prussians do not understand the Belgian temperament, yet they do not themselves doubt the meetings, the assistance, and the accomplices that one is sure always to find in Flanders to undertake the most improbable task when it becomes necessary to make game of the constabulary.
>
> "There does not enter or leave Belgium one letter not under control of the Teutonic censor. Only in Brussels, Antwerp, and Liége they know correctly within four or five days what is being said in the newspapers of Paris. A copy of *Free Belgium* published in June, 1916, reproduced entirely the speech of Mr. Briand from *Le Temps* of May 19, 1916. Not for one moment since the beginning of the occupation by the Prussians have the principal newspapers of France ceased to circulate in Belgium. A system is organized that assures for forty to sixty cents a day the regular reading of this or that periodical for one-half hour.
>
> "Another form of subscription is more curious and more expensive. Each day the subscriber receives two or three typewritten sheets containing a résumé of the news and reproducing the essential passages of the articles from newspapers of Paris and London that have just arrived. What is the organization that conducts this enterprise? No one knows, not even the Belgians themselves know. They read and reread the sheets, fix the details in their memory, then they are carefully burned. When the Prussians wish to report events falsely the opprest have to smile, for the reason that they all know to the smallest village behind the front the truth. . . . . .
>
> "Baron von Bissing, Governor-General, finds each week the *Libre Belge*, in his mail, whence no one seems to know, and without doubt after the war he will be the sole possessor of a complete series of the journal which mocks at the German Emperor in midst of the Prussian terror and in spite of the censors calls a spade a spade, Bethmann-Hollweg a liar, and William II. a knave."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

McNaughten,'04,
Austrian Prison Camp Y.M.C.A.

A WESLEYAN MAN INSIDE THE TEUTON LINES.

Teutonic thoroughness has come to the aid of MacNaughten's efforts, so that his prison camp-work is one of the best organized in the war-zone.

WESLEYAN'S RELIEF-WORK IN WARRING COUNTRIES

COLLEGE MEN have found an ample field for volunteer-service in the European countries. Their work has been mainly humanitarian, tho some have been with the combatant lines. Harvard and Yale and Princeton number long lists from their rosters in service as ambulance-drivers; but Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., has had a larger number of men in the Y. M. C. A. work among war-prisoners than any other American college. Furthermore, so Mr. Carl F. Price writes in *The Wesleyan Alumnus*, "no college yielded financial assistance to this work so promptly or (up to the present writing) so generously as did Wesleyan in her gift of over $5,000." The story of the work of Wesleyan's men in the field can not yet be adequately told, because, "in the first place, their own lips are sealed by the Governments by whose grace they are permitted to serve humanity." Nor could they, if they tried, ever "measure the far-reaching effect of the magnificent work they are doing." The foremost of the Wesleyan group is Archibald C. Harte, '92, who is field-general of the work of the International Young Men's Christian Association among the war-prisoners "on both sides of the long, tortuous line of trenches that divides Europe into two hostile camps." Almost no other man on the European map has his entrée into the households of European monarchs. "He travels in all countries freely because he has the confidence of all."

"This has made him in a certain sense the international interpreter of the whole situation, and thereby to a degree he has been able to create a working basis for cooperation, not only between belligerent nationalities but also between Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and the most pietistic types of Evangelical Churches. These Churches, because of their national and international intimacies, have been unable to do the work that the Young Men's Christian Association under Dr. Harte's strong, diplomatic leadership is permitted to undertake.

"The Y. M. C. A. has sixty-one men working among prisoners in the war-countries. The one man in each country where the Y. M. C. A. is operating who is in charge of the work there reports directly to Dr. John R. Mott, in New York. But Dr. Harte moves among them all, advising, cheering, and also securing governmental favor for this great humanitarian work. . . . . . .

"Through the Y. M. C. A. there have come into the almost despairing lives of these prisoners American charitable enterprise and freshness of thought and sympathy. At first the Y. M. C. A. workers are only indifferently tolerated, but before long they are welcomed. Huts are erected for the prisoners and by the prisoners. Educational work is started among them. Many of these prisoners are students or faculty members of the universities. Thus, among the prisoners themselves are often found the most efficient teachers for classes in manual work, vocational training, and academic courses, from grammar and arithmetic all the way up to philosophy and theology. Religious services are held. Every possible encouragement is given them to 'buck up,' as it was exprest by one of the Y. M. C. A. workers. Thus in the name of Christ their lives are cheered and in some degree at least their sufferings are alleviated.

"Dr. Harte first made his headquarters with the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Geneva, Switzerland. His central office now is in Copenhagen, Denmark, tho, like the nomadic bird, the huma, he is on the wing most of the time. In October, after a brief furlough in this country, devoted to arousing a greater interest among Americans in this work, he returned to Denmark and is now 'somewhere in France,' or 'somewhere in Germany,' or elsewhere west or north or east of Suez."

Another Wesleyan man, Robert F. Leonard, surrendered the prospect of taking his baccalaureate degree with honors in 1916 to go to Siberia, and is now in Krasnoyarsk, near the European frontier-line, working in the great war-prison there. Here are educational classrooms and a library, besides well-equipped rooms for tailoring, shoemaking, carpet-making, and the handicraft school. There are 652 students engaged on twenty-five different subjects. Still another Wesleyan alumnus, Edgar MacNaughten, '04, is the Senior Secretary for the War-Prisoners' Aid of the Y. M. C. A. in Austria and Hungary.

"I WAS IN PRISON AND YE VISITED ME."

Rev. Archibald Harte, who travels freely in all European countries "because he has the confidence of all."

David Garrick used to say that the eloquent Methodist preacher Whitefield could make one weep just by pronouncing the word "Mesopotamia"; another Methodist, William G. Chanter, writes from the land itself a letter that may have something of the same effect:

> "It wasn't till August 16 that I arrived here, but I was at work the next day in charge of a tea-garden where hot, tired, and thirsty Tommies could rest, read papers, listen to a graphophone, and drink tea or pop. Before the week was out (the 16th was Wednesday) new experiences had accumulated. Making Arab coolies work, building a brick foundation for a steel water-tank, loading native boats with stores and machinery by quite inefficient man-power, were only a few of them.
>
> "Any or all of these things may be a part of the day's work for the Army Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Mesopotamia. And after a day replete with such varied activity he may have a lecture to give, a prayer-meeting to lead, or a concert to manage. On Sundays he has from one to three services in his charge.
>
> "This week I have turned over the tea-garden to others and am going to Amara, about eight miles farther up the river, to work in the hospitals. Distribution of comforts, the provision of entertainment by phonograph and cinematograph, and, above all, definite personal work with individuals give any man who is among the sick and wounded seven full days' work in the week.
>
> "Conditions here are far from ideal. The commonest facilities for work are often entirely lacking. The climate makes attacks of fever or dysentery a fairly regular thing with most of us. Creeping things abound in incredible numbers and flying things of the insect tribe rival them for multitude. Fortunately, the heat is abating, but in August and September it was terrific. But for all that, there are great satisfactions in the work. There is the joy of winning the confidence of a dispirited and homesick lad and sending him away with a smile on his face and new courage in his heart. There is the joy of preaching the gospel to a crowd of men who, in the shadow of a world calamity, listen with a new seriousness. These are worth while."

Wesleyan has sent one man to France in the American Ambulance Service, Donald M. Walden, '16, and the story of how he gained the war-cross is thus given in *The Wesleyan Alumnus:*

> "On July 4, 1915—fitting date for American bravery—the Germans made by daylight a surprize attack at Pont-à-Mousson in a place known as the death-hole. In that onslaught they won back in a few hours what the French had taken six months to gain. The rain of shells from the German artillery was making frightful destruction in the French ranks. In the midst of the battle, word was sent to the rear, appealing for an ambulance to carry back from the first trenches two officers and two doctors, who had been badly wounded. Volunteers were called for, who would risk their lives to take an ambulance to the first trenches and back again. Walden and one other promptly offered their services and soon began the race with death. Six times their ambulance was struck by shells and once a shell struck beneath the seat on which Walden was sitting as he was driving the car. In the confusion and roar of the battle they suddenly discovered that they were almost upon the first line of the German trenches. Never did a car make a quicker, sharper turn. A hundred yards from where they turned they came upon the desired trench and found their four wounded men, who were tenderly lifted into the ambulance and hurried back to the rear to receive the necessary medical attention that saved all four lives.
>
> "Not long afterward, six Americans were decorated with the French war-cross for bravery and fidelity to duty, the first Americans to be so honored; and among them was Donald Walden and his companion on this wild ride."

He went to Europe with the Harvard Corps in January, 1915, we are told, being stationed where the heavy fighting taxed the capacity of the American Ambulance Corps to the limit. "We have been unable to secure from him the story of his brave act, which won the war-cross; but from other sources, thoroughly reliable, the story has come."

MORTALITY AMONG THEOLOGIANS—Depletion in the ranks of the Catholic clergy in Germany through losses on the battle-field have been particularly large. *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque, Iowa) gives the first bill of particulars that have come under our notice. The situation in Germany, it thinks, finds its parallel in the rest of the warring countries, especially in France, where thousands of priests are in the battle-line and hundreds have been killed. We read:

> "Before the war the Archdiocese of Cologne had 450 students of theology, now there are 90; Paderborn had 250 as compared with 24; Treves, 230, now 70; Rottenburg, from 30 to 40, now 6. For the Bavarian dioceses and archdioceses the same proportion obtains: Augsburg, 140 to 15; Bamberg, 47 to 29; Eichstätt, 87 to 21, among these being 5 Bulgarians; Munich, 97 to 8; Freising, 174 to 29; Passau, 80 to 8; Ratisbon, 185 to 18; Speyer, 65 to 4; and Würzburg, 90 to 6. The few who remain have nearly all been dismissed from military service on account of sickness or serious wounds. Of the theologians from Bavarian dioceses 128 have been killed at the front.
>
> "These figures convey a gloomy message, as most of the German dioceses were short of priests before the war. Moreover, the upper classes of the schools from which the seminaries usually receive their candidates have been almost done away with by the war. For instance, the Seminary of Rottenburg will not have any ordinations to the priesthood in 1918, as there is no fourth class in the Catholic theological department of the high school in Tübingen."

THE CHURCH'S HAND IN OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

IF CHURCH AND STATE are forever separated by decree of the Constitution, there is no reason why they should not come together in friendly interchange of ideas. Especially may such association be effective where the Church from its large missionary experience may give advice to the State concerning international relations. Last September a group of forty or fifty churchmen, composed of clergymen, laymen, bishops, and missionaries, met in New York in response to the invitation of the World's Alliance and the Federal Council of the Churches, for a day's discussion of what steps might be taken to further the friendly relations between the United States and the Orient. There was a hope that some legislation might be recommended, since it was borne in mind that President Roosevelt had said in his annual message of December, 1906, that "one of the greatest embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate." Various resolutions were agreed upon and a committee appointed to present them to the President of the United States. On January 24, he met this Committee, consisting of Bishop Earl Cranston, Dr. C. S. MacFarland, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Dr. H. K. Carroll, and Dr. Frederick Lynch. The last-named writes this in *The Christian Work* (New York):

A WESLEYAN AMBULANCE-DRIVER.

Donald M. Walden, one of the first six Americans to receive decorations of the war-cross.

"As interviews with the President are not expected to be reported except as he gives them to the press, it is not possible to give his words here. . . . . .

"But the delegation not only called upon the President; they had an interview with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at 10 A.M. This had been scheduled as a short interview for the presentation of the resolutions. But the Foreign Relations Committee became so interested in asking questions that they kept us until we had to start for the White House, and then, by unanimous vote, they asked us to come back to the Capitol at 2 P.M. We went back, and had two hours more of informal discussion. It was one of the most interesting days I ever spent, and it would not be right to close this letter without leaving testimony to the masterly way in which Dr. Sidney L. Gulick answered the score of questions the Senators asked him about the Orient. They recognized that at last they had come upon a man who really knew and who had ideas and they seized upon the occasion to seek light upon questions in which they were really interested. While the discussion centered mostly about the Oriental question, the fact that the President's noble address to the Senate had just been delivered caused the conversation occasionally to turn to international problems in general, and here again the Senators seemed interested to know the mind of the Churches upon these things."

The resolution which empowered the committee to treat with the President upon considerations bearing upon the need of reaching an early and honorable adjustment of American relations with Japan and China states that—

"This committee be instructed to ask the President to recommend to Congress the creation of a commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and China; and further to recommend to Congress that it invite the Government of China and the Government of Japan each to appoint a similar commission. And if such commissions should be appointed it is the opinion of this Conference that the American commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries."

There was also a resolution embodying a declaration of the friendship and good-will of America toward Japan:

"*Whereas*, There is more or less apprehension in Japan that the United States harbors imperialistic ambitions in the Orient inimical to her legitimate interests and welfare, and

"*Whereas*, There is more or less apprehension in America that Japan has designs upon the territory of the United States, and

"*Whereas*, The existence of such fears tends to chill the historic friendship of these two countries, and

"*Whereas*, There is abundant reason for believing that neither country has any designs whatever upon the other and that the real welfare of each can best be attained by clearly avowed policies of mutual good-will and cooperation, with definite effort to overcome suspicions and banish fears; therefore

"*Resolved*, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America herewith declares on behalf of its constituency that the United States seeks no advantage or opportunity in the Orient harmful to those lands, nor will it be partner with any nation or any undertaking that seeks selfish advantage regardless of the rights and welfare of their peoples.

"*Resolved*, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America commend to all Americans and to the peoples of other lands as the ideal and fundamental principle guiding the United States in her international relations these noble words of President Wilson:

"'We must prove ourselves their friends and champions upon terms of equality and honor. We can not be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. We can not be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest.'

"The Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America hereby expresses its condemnation of this misuse of the press, and urges upon all editors, reporters, and publishers their incomparable opportunity in promoting good-will between ourselves and other nations, founded upon correct information, sympathetic understanding, and universal human brotherhood."

The committee further embodied in a formal statement certain considerations regarding the treaty rights of aliens, and the importance of prompt legislation by Congress providing for their adequate protection. The statement sets forth that—

"The personal and property rights of aliens have been repeatedly violated, and, as a result, the friendly relations existing between the United States and foreign countries have been jeopardized. . . . . .

"In all these cases the Federal Government has acknowledged its responsibility by paying indemnities, but it has not been able either to give protection in case of threatened danger or of prosecution of those who committed the crimes, owing to lack of legislation authorizing the Federal authorities to take the needful actions. In support of this statement . . . President Harrison, just after the Mafia case at New Orleans in 1891, said:

"'It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts."

A SAFE OCEAN-LANE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS

AND OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE contributed to the Belgian Children's Fund! These are the leading facts which mark the week of THE LITERARY DIGEST's report ending February 27. Its contributions speak eloquently for themselves, in the fine list of Acknowledgments beginning below. Assurance that ships bearing Belgian supplies are to be accorded "safe conduct" across the Atlantic came on the 24th inst. from American headquarters of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. On that date Mr. Herbert C. Hoover made the following announcement:

> "The Commission has effected an arrangement with the British Government on one side and the German Government on the other by which an acceptable lane for Relief Commission ships between North American ports and Rotterdam has been agreed upon. The Commission expects to dispatch during the course of the next few days the sixteen steamers already loaded or loading in American ports, and has made such arrangements for its supplies as will prevent any delay in loading and dispatching the twenty-three further steamers now *en route* or chartered for the Commission.
>
> "The Commission desires to point out, aside from the broad principle of humanity involved in the dependence of the Belgian people upon food-supplies in America, that inasmuch as the commodities shipped to Belgium consist of those food-supplies of which there is an exportable surplus in the United States, it does not in any way infringe upon the necessities of the American people."

In face of the fact thus heralded, THE LITERARY DIGEST may well repeat, with added emphasis, what it said last week: "*There can be no reasonable doubt that the Belgian Children's Fund will accomplish the purpose of its donors.*" Back of that purpose is a spirit that makes it sacred. Reading but a few letters of remittance to this Fund affords wonderful glimpses into the heart of humanity. From one mountain town in Colorado an attorney writes:

> "My wife and I are just completing the building of a little home, and the thought has come to me that I would not be fit to enter it should I do nothing for those homeless little ones. I will try to aid further later on."

Asking that it be credited only to the village of Upland, Pa., a lady tells most interestingly how a part of the remittance was made up in small contributions solicited, and says:

> "Each one asked was glad to give—$7.75 was collected quickly. This morning the principal of the village school sent $6.20. A young girl with shining eyes brought it, and she said, 'Look what we children have given!' Each child gave two cents. A kind friend is matching every unit the village gives, so I have the happiness of sending a check to you for $24.00. The second one is on the way."

A lady, remitting from a Mississippi town, says: "We are going to put up a box here in town, and paste your appeal over it, so that all here may know the terrible need and have the privilege of sharing in the relief."

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS are increasing. Where some influential citizen takes the lead it is easy to make sure a good remittance. At Amherst, in Massachusetts, Professor Sears, of the State Agricultural College there, has led out for the care of over two hundred children in one Belgian town, requiring from twenty-five hundred to twenty-six hundred dollars. Lancaster, Pa., keeps increasing its noble benevolence; and its namesake in Ohio now proposes liberal things.

Just here comes in a letter from that far State "where rolls the Oregon," enclosing $60.00, collected by Mrs. Annie Reed of the farmers around Myrtle Point. "She lives out in the country," writes the merchant who made the remittance for her, "and the farmers are far apart and the roads are bad, but she traveled afoot from house to house and visited about thirty families. That is practical Christianity." Indeed it is. All honor to Mrs. Reed, and her "far-apart" neighbors.

The Four Thousand-Dollar contribution listed below came from big-hearted Southern gentlemen, who intimated that more may be forthcoming and who said, "Keep the Fund going while the war lasts."

Remitting handsomely for himself and a national bank of his city, a California gentleman says he has referred our appeal to two societies, "and they are planning benefits from which returns will follow."

"Because our Jackie has bright red cheeks," one father writes—"because he is full of life and is everything one could want a man-child to be—your appeal seemed to us imperative. But not having participated in any war-profits, and having some difficulty in making ends meet, we had to borrow it from the lad's college fund. We don't begrudge a nickel of it. Mighty sorry the boy's education fund wasn't any bigger."

"I think my meals will taste better if I know there is one less child to suffer hunger," writes a New York mother.

"I read your appeal in last week's number and started a collection. Doctors, guests, and my children responded," and $36.00 came as the result. A splendid example.

"Am glad to send you $12.00 begged from door to door through Michigan snowdrifts," writes a friend from the Upper Peninsula, where drifts grow big.

"Our boastings and our scant charities are both shameful," comments an Oregon farmer, enclosing $120.00.

Writing from Connecticut, a lady says: "To-night a father, on going to his home, read your appeal for the Belgian children. A little son of seven years said: 'I have $5 in the bank; you may send two.' 'But,' said the father, 'I thought you were going to buy a coaster with that.' 'Yes,' said the little lad, 'but I can earn some more before spring.' When this was told me I said: 'Well, if that boy can give $2.00 I can give $12.00.'"

"My wife and sons are joining in this contribution from their own savings-account with pleasure," writes a Montana banker, "and feel as I do that any money entrusted to your hands will reach in its entirety the people for whose benefit it is intended." The total he sends is $336.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 21 to February 27 inclusive.

$4,000.00—Anderson Clayton Company.

$2,000.00—**Once more** the People of Lancaster, Pa., through **The New Era**, report splendidly.

$2,000.00—From an Ohio Friend.

$1,213.33—From Spartanburg, S. C.

$1,200.00—Charles H. Swift, second contribution.

$520.00—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rowe.

$500.00—Katharine and Edith Litchfield.

$469.57—People of Raleigh, N. C.

$400.11—First Baptist Church and Sunday School of Hartsville, S. C.

$400.00—Mountain States Lumber Dealers' Association, first remittance.

$250.00 Each—Mrs. John G. Agar, Allen F. Moore, George H. Christian.

$240.00—Anonymous, York, Pa.

$184.82—Child Conservation League of Washington, Iowa.

$158.54—Sunday School, First Baptist Church, Paterson, N. J.

$150.00—St. Marys-on-the-Hill (Protestant Episcopal), Buffalo, N. Y. (Second remittance) $12.00 each from Lewis J. Bell, Alice H. Morgan, Mrs. Frank L. Albee, Mrs. Edgar Alden Stevens, Henry B. Bosworth, Daniel Penfold, Harlan P. and Charlotte Bosworth, Girls' Friendly Society, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. M. Spoll, Mrs. Edgar B. Stevens, and $18.00 smaller partial subscriptions.

$145.25—Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Tomlinson and Miss Lenora Saum.

$144.00 Each—Lucia C. Bradley, Mrs. R. W. Perry and Friends.

$125.00—Guests of the Princess Issenna Hotel, Seabreeze, Fla., through **The Morning Journal**, Daytona, Fla.

$120.00 Each—Two Illinois Friends, Katherine P. Solomon, C. V. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cones.

$114.57—University of Maine Christian Assn.

$113.68—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark and Others.

$109.50—Percy Bell and Friends.

$100.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Holliday, E. P. Fairbanks, Mrs. Christian Keener, G. H. Maxwell, Benjamin Holt, Albert Crutcher, Misses Nan and Laura Reed Clark, Edwin H. Hewitt.

$89.00—Members of the First M. E. Church, Clarinda, Iowa.

$84.00—Sabbath School First Presbyterian Church, Oakmont, Pa.

$76.00—Citizens of Morton, Minn.

$75.25—Detroit (Mich.) New Century Club.

$75.00—Maryland Branch of The King's Daughters and Sons.

$72.00 Each—First Presbyterian Church, Barnesboro, Pa., Mrs. L. R. Smith's Bible Class, East Northfield, Mass., Mrs. H. D. Bloombergh.

$68.02—First Congregational Church Sunday School, Quincy, Ill.

$66.00—Miss Mills' School at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

$64.00—Janet S. Brownlee and Friends.

$62.50—People of Elkton, Ky.

$60.00 Each—J. O. Ballard, A. E. Anderson, "Cochise," Elvira Devlin, H. R. Bell, Harrison B. Freeman, D. F. Vaughan, Tanjore T. Hitch, Mrs. Annie Reed. Sterling Wallace.

$59.77—Dana's Musical Institute Military Band, Warren, Ohio.

$55.00—Mrs. A. W. Paull and Three Children.

$54.25—Brenau College and Citizens of Gainesville, Ga.

$51.33—Students of the Middle Tennessee State Normal School at Murfreesboro.

$51.00—Mrs. Corwin Boake and Mary Louise Boake.

$50.00 Each—Josephine L. Carpenter, Raymond Wason, W. C. Spruance, Jr., W. A. Kennedy, Jos. J. Vigneau, Samuel R. Kennedy, N. A. Wiff, K. R. Traver, Miss M. J. Curd, National Society of Colonial Dames of W. Va., Simon Herr, J. S. Sommeville, Pupils of Public Schools, Newport, Vt., Roger I. Lee, G. R. Krieder, Jr., Alexander Lewis, F. G. and C. A. Dunham, "J. M. G.," "Cash," Anonymous.

$49.00—First Congregational Church, Memphis, Tenn., through Missionary Committee.

$48.00 Each—The Merion, Pa., Junior League, Office Employees and Friends, United States Reclamation Service, Boise, Idaho, Frank T. Rutherford, Harry S. Gay, A. H. Perfect, Friday Morning Sewing Circle, George E. Lane, Laura A. and Lois M. Childress, The Children's Friend.

$46.80—O. F. Sawyer.

$45.00—Students and Teachers, Missoula County High School.

$44.00—Congregational Sunday School of Carrington, N. D.

$40.10—Agonian Literary Society of Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va.

$40.00 Each—A. C. Lowell, Class 5-B, Girls' Latin School, Boston, Mass.; George R. Galbraith.

$39.76—Contributed through the Callaway Bank, Fulton, Mo.

$39.72—First Presbyterian Sunday School, Florence, Ala.

$39.50—Employees Acipco Plant, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala.

$37.25—Simsbury, Conn., High School.

$36.00 Each—Thos. B. Browne, Virginia Moreno, Mary T. and Kate C. Lucas, George Harding and Two Small Sons, Mason, Mich., M. E. Sunday School, Three American Kiddies of Oswego, N. Y., S. L. I. H., Mrs. David Meade Massie, Some People of Corning, N. Y., Annie McConnell, Friends of the Children, Hazelhurst, Pa., Annie E. Leahy, James F. Leahy, Mary Ann and Jack, Jr., Alex Meston, Students and Faculty, Anne Wright Seminary, Mrs. Wm. J. Amos.

$35.00—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tilton.

$33.00—Students and Faculty, Thorsby Institute, Thorsby, Ala.

$30.50—Masonic Lodge and Citizens of Carpinteria, Cal.

$30.00 Each—C. F. Smith and Family, Ethel Charlton Hinman.

$29.26—Teachers and Students, Fisk University.

$28.25 Each—M. E. Churches of Mooers and Mooers Forks, N. Y., Jakin Study Club, Grammar Grades and High School Children of Ocala, Fla.

$28.00—L. K. Turell.

$26.10—Employees of the U. S. C. I. P. & F. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

$26.00—H. T. Dailey and Friends.

$25.77—Steen Brothers.

$25.00 Each—Alfred and Kathleen Rolls, Lula N. Reeves, Mrs. L. S. Thomas, Cause of Humanity, George W. Babcock, E. T. McCarthy, M. O. Stafford, Mrs. E. S. Doud, D. R. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. McKee, Mary B. McMillian, A. L. Knisely, Allen F. Edwards, Mrs. W. B. Burns, Emil Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Edson and Mrs. G. H. King, Mrs. March, Eugene A. Delaney, A. M. M., Betty and Jean Fulton, C. R. Buffington, F. L. and R. H. Bacon, Mary F. Goodyear, Florence C. Fostenbaugh, Thomas Wriggins, Harry Bird, Ruth McDonald, Dr. Frank W. Low, J. N. McFarland, G. O. F., An Old Bachelor, Caroline W. Innes, Margaret H. Kirkpatrick, Emma M. Ford, James B. McGrane, Ellen E. Potter, A Friend, Olinnette Wilkes, O. N. Wente, C. G. Warner, H. S. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Fernand Lungren, Numerous Anonymous Items.

$24.12—Garrettsville, Ohio, Schools.

$24.00 Each—Miss Emily E. Croasdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wightman, Newlin T. and Isabel Jenkins Booth, H. S. McGregor, "B. F. S.," Mr. and Mrs. John Alldred, Mrs. F. C. Harper, Jack and Berenice Loeb, Mrs. Maud F. Ferguson, "Patients at the Bowne Memorial Hospital for Tuberculosis," Boys' Department, Fifth Avenue Baptist Sunday School, Huntington, W. Va., Col. Walter D. McCaw, Mary C. Davis, "Shockoe Baptist Church, Roanoke Association of Virginia," Panther Creek Sunday School, Members of the Dana Hall School, Girls and Boys of the Pilgrim Steam Laundry, Brooklyn, N. Y., M. M. Haskins, E. H. Leaming, Wm. J. Featherstone and Family, Mrs. W. M. Carter, W. C. Yeaton, Mrs. G. D. Knepper, "Needle Work Guild, First Presbyterian Church, Jamestown, N. Y.," J. B. Watson, Jr., and R. C. Watson, Tom G. Clark, "E. K. M., Monroe, La.," Dr. R. L. Burns, Jeannette Standefer, M. R. Horton, Chas. C. Wriggins, Rev. R. Homer Anderson, Jacob Orie Clark, Ladies' Guild, Christian Church, Okmulgee, Mrs. Blanche B. McNew, Lillian Hill, "C.," Auxiliary of the Wilkinsburg Philanthropic Society, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKay, Dr. S. E. Lambert, Emily Hallowell, The Piston Ring Co., Mrs. Chas. E. Valier, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butlin, "Billy and Mary Brown, Portsmouth, Va.," W. J. Ferrie, J. Vogler, W. B. Morris, J. McManus, The Empire Club, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. L. S. Wolff, H. Marx, Younger members of the C. E. Society of the Federated Church, Moville, Iowa, James G. Scarff, Numerous Anonymous Items.

$23.40—First Congregational Church, Hampton, Iowa.

$22.50—Mrs. J. G. Harvey.

$22.00 Each—Ellington, Conn., Congregational Sunday School, Washington High School, Grades 1-11, Citizens of Athens, Ala.

$21.00—Ellington, Mich., Nazarene Church.

$20.65—The Callaway, Va., Community.

$20.47—First Congregational Church Sunday School, Port Arthur, Texas.

$20.00 Each—Mrs. Ralph Tuggle, Sylvester Ray, Dr. Wm. McFarland, Miss Grace E. Streeter, Children's Fund Ladies' Reading Club of Mattoon, Ill.

$19.61—Whittier Boy Scouts.

$19.51—People of Franklin, Va.

$19.50—W. C. T. U. of La Grange, Ky.

$18.61—Pupils of Minersville, Utah, School.

$18.00—Three Sympathizers, Hamilton, Ohio.

$17.39—First Congregational Sunday School, Little Falls, Minn.

$17.38—Springside School, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

$17.00 Each—G. Robinson, Sunday School Superintendents' Union of Providence, R. I. and Vicinity, Citizens of East Rochester, N. Y., Aquinas Club, Springfield, Ill., Anonymous.

$16.50 Each—Mrs. C. R. Tiler, Mary Gordon.

$16.25—Perry Willoughby.

$16.20—Fitzgerald, Ga., High School.

$16.19—Mr. Hamlin's Class, United Church Sunday School, Garrettsville, Ohio.

$16.16—Jos. Strauss.

$16.14—The People of Winfield, W. Va.

$16.00 Each—Mrs. Edith S. Rinaldy and Friends, Peter Bondo, Citizens of Grand Marais, Minn.

$15.40—Trinity Episcopal Sunday School.

$15.20—Carrie Moseley and Ethel F. Hines.

$15.00 Each—Mrs. M. P. Welcher, Dr. J. H. Clark, Mary Matthews Missionary Society, Mrs. L. A. Beggs, James M. Crowell, Dr. W. S. Rankin, Cornelia L. Preston, Bessie M. Kiehle, Helen E. Turner, Mrs. H. S. Britt, E. G. Popson, Albert A. Cohn, Mary R. and Helen R. Harper, M. L. H., Mrs. A. and V. F., Mrs. Winslow Upton, C. S. Curtis, Junior Dept. Congregational Bible School, Charles City, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth E. Crellin, Faulkner Hospital, Penn College for Women, "E. M.," Sarah E. Goddard, Greybull, Wyoming, Schools, Miss Rebecca H. Gummere, Ponca, Neb., School Children, Henry Nelson, Grace Episcopal Sunday School, Weldon, N. C., Carroll Carstarphen.

$14.59—Burke, S. D., Public Schools.

$14.50 Each—Twelve Members of the First Methodist Sabbath School, Schenectady, N. Y., Lock Haven Civic Club.

$14.10—Market Square Home, Germantown Branch, Y. W. C. A.

$14.00 Each—Asbury Epworth League, Denver, Colo., Bernhardt-Seagle Co., E. H. Gardner, Mrs. Kate Alford's Class, United Church Sunday School, Garrettsville, Ohio.

$13.94—Trinity Lutheran Sunday School, Grand Forks, N. D.

$13.60—Friends at Wilmore, Ky.

$13.55—Class 7, United Church Sunday School, Garrettsville, Ohio.

$13.50 Each—R. A. Greenslit, Ladies of Interlaken in Seattle, Wash.

$13.00 Each—A Few Birmingham, Ala., Friends, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Gardner, Mrs. H. A. Wadsworth's Class, United Church Sunday School Garrettsville, Ohio, Citizens of Ganado, Texas.

$12.50 Each—Mary F. Reilly, A. C. Patterson, W. D. Sheean, W. Harmon Hall and Family, Edw. G. Trasel, Julian H. Hall and Family, Mrs. C. L. Rawlins.

$12.25 Each—Friends of the "Literary Digest" and the Belgians, Jackson, Ohio, Studio Class, Toronto Ont., Canada, G. H. Jessup.

$12.10 Each—Mrs. J. P. Keane, O. Allen Postlewait, Robert M. Clark.

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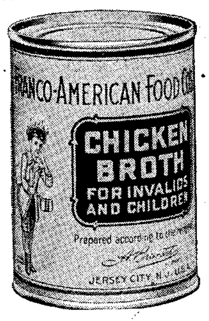
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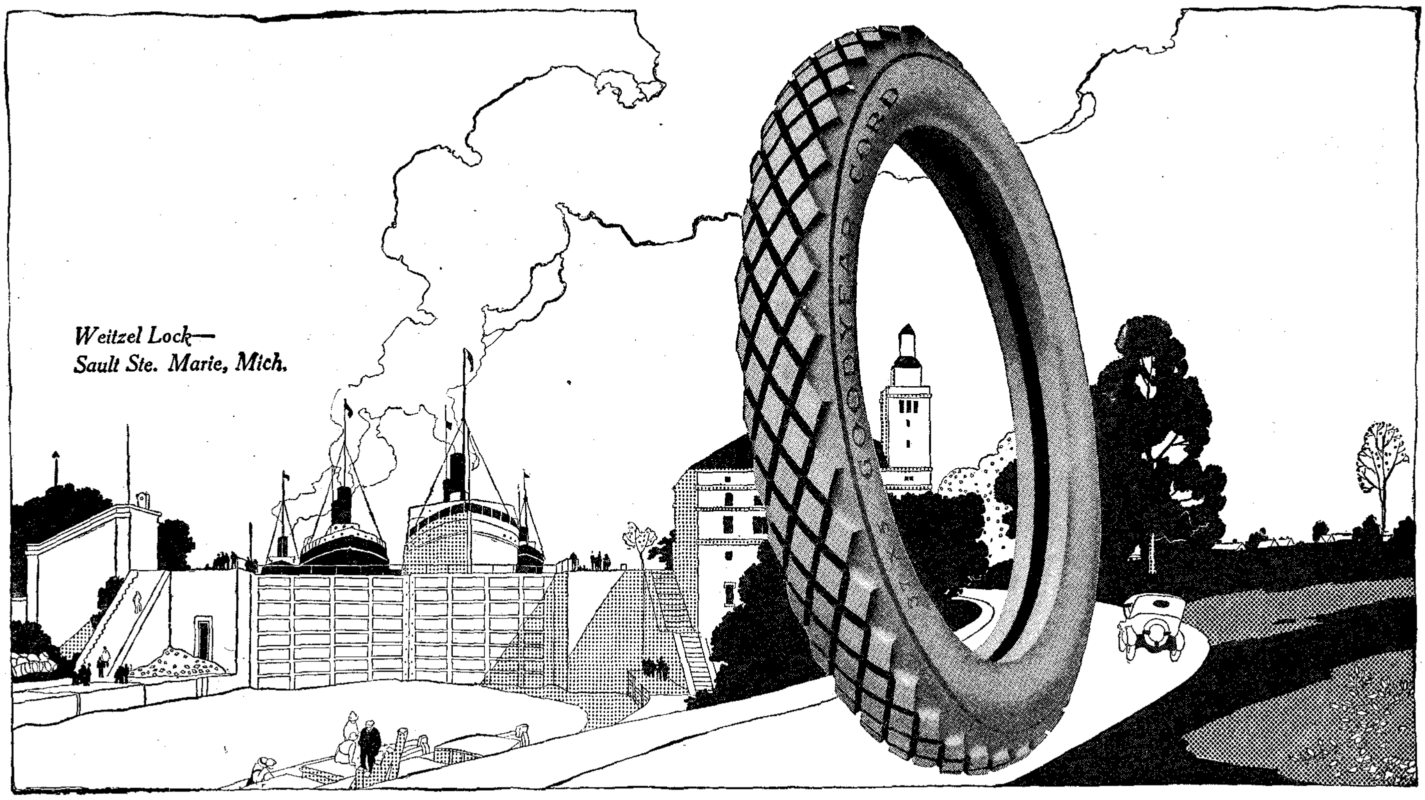
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CURRENT POETRY

OF late years, Mr. William Watson has been making poetry a criticism of art rather than a criticism of life. Many of the poems in "Retrogression" (John Lane Company) seem to be versifications of passages in his "Pencraft: a Plea for the Older Ways." But the versification is deftly done; it glows now and then with the magic of "Wordsworth's Grave" and the "Ode in May." The first fourteen lines of "Nature's Way" are merely rimed prose. But the rest is poetry. The striking contrast between the two parts of the poem makes one regret that nowadays Mr. Watson gives so much attention to the faults of his contemporaries and so little to the splendors of nature.

NATURE'S WAY

By William Watson

"Faultily faultless," may be ill—
"Carefully careless" is worse still.
I bought one day a book of rime—
One long, fierce flout at tune and time;
Ragged and jagged by intent,
As if each line were earthquake-rent;
Leagues on seismal leagues of it,
Not unheroically writ,
By one of whom I had been told
That he, in scorn of canons old,
Pedantic laws effete and dead,
Went fearless to the pure well-head
Of song's most ancient legislature—
Art's uncorrupted mother, Nature.
Nature! whose lapidary seas
Labor a pebble without ease,
Till they unto perfection bring
That miracle of polishing;
Who never negligently yet
Fashioned an April violet,
Nor would forgive, did June disclose
Unceremoniously the rose;
Who makes the toadstools in the grass
The carven ivory surpass,
So guiltless of a fault or slip
Is its victorious workmanship;
Who suffers us pure form to see
In a dead leaf's anatomy;
And pondering long where greenly sleep
The unravished secrets of the deep,
Bids the all-courted pearl express
Her final thought on flawlessness;
But visibly aches when doomed to bring
Some inchoate amorphous thing,
Loathed by its very mother for
The unfinish she doth most abhor,
Into a world her curious wit
Would fain have shaped all-exquisite
As the acorn-cup's simplicity,
Or the Moon's patience with the sea,
Or the superb, the golden grief
Of each October for each leaf,
Phrased in a rhetoric that excels
Isaiah's and Ezekiel's.

These lines are fanciful and rich in music. It is a cleverly done *tour de force.*

TO A VIOLONCELLO

By William Watson

Well, O 'Cello, love I all thy mellow
  Deeps of golden sound!
Tell, O 'Cello, tell me where thy fellow
  May on earth be found?
Or, if such be past our finding here,
In what sphere
  That brooks no galling bound,
Far beyond the light wherein thou dwellest,
What immortal, what celestial 'Cellist
  Wields the bow that bids the world go round?

"Sea and Bay" (John Lane Company) is Mr. Charles Wharton Stork's ambitious attempt to put into poetry a story of New England life. He tells his story well, in verse that is vigorous and appropriate,

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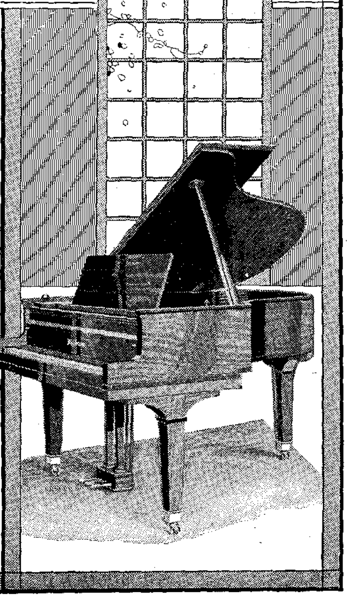

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and varies the blank verse of the narrative with occasional lyrics. That which we quote below is magnificently pictorial.

A PAINTER IN NEW ENGLAND

By Charles Wharton Stork

Did you ever note the beauty of the soft New
    England grasses,
  All the ochres, reds, and browns?
And the flowers: the purple asters and the golden-
    rod's rich masses,
  With the cardinal's flaming gowns,
Dots of blood against the tangle of the reedy, lone
    morasses,
Where the nodding cattails rustle under every
    wind that passes.
  Ah! what reticent depth of color,
  Growing brighter, growing duller,
As a smile of sunlight broadens or a brow of
    storm-cloud frowns!

Have you read the blazoned glory of the sunset's
    revelations,
  Glowing scarlet streaked with gold;
Have you seen the sky-towers crumbling in
    stupendous conflagrations,
  Passing gorgeous to behold?
While the east is hung with tapestries in dove-
    serene gradations,
And the naked vault of heaven is filled with rosy
    undulations?
  Where in all the world resplendent
  Or the poet's mind transcendent
Can such miracles be rivaled, form so grand or
    hue so bold?

Have you watched the dreamy progress of a gra
    New England schooner
  Drifting seaward with the tide
Darkly down a lane of radiance, dawn-lit gold o
    silvery lunar,
  Ribbon-narrow or ocean-wide?
Such a boat in such a background I will paint yo
    ten times sooner
Than a lily-perfect yacht with drooping topsai
    and ballooner.
  No, for me the old-time vessel
  In a landlocked bay to nestle
Till the light wind flaps her staysail and the light
    wave laps her side.

Have you shrunk before the grimness of the
    rugged longshore ledges
  Where the ground-swell surf rolls in
Round the battlemented coast-line with its walls
    and bastion wedges?
  Hark! the cave-responded din,
As a breaker smites the granite with the strength
    of giant sledges,
And a swaying fringe of foam enfolds the ram-
    part's dripping edges.
  Lovely lands across the ocean
  Thrill the heart with quick emotion,
But the shore of staid New England holds
    rapture hard to win.

From a recent issue of *Current History*, the New York *Times's* monthly magazine, we take this poem, not without historical importance. Printed with a cartoon on a large poster, it is said to have turned the Australian women's vote, defeating compulsory military service in the recent referendum.

THE BLOOD VOTE

By W. R. Winspear

"Why is your face so white, Mother?
  Why do you choke for breath?"
"Oh, I have dreamt in the night, my son,
  That I doomed a man to death."

"Why do you hide your hand, Mother?
  And crouch above it in dread?"
"It beareth a dreadful brand, my son;
  With the dead man's blood 'tis red.

"I hear his widow cry in the night,
  I hear his children weep,
And always within my sight, O God!
  The dead man's blood doth leap.

"They put the dagger into my grasp,
It seemed but a pencil then,
I did not know it was a fiend a-gasp
For the priceless blood of men.

"They gave me the ballot-paper,
The grim death-warrant of doom,
And I smugly sentenced the man to death
In that dreadful little room.

"I put it inside the Box of Blood,
Nor thought of the man I'd slain,
Till at midnight came like a whelming flood
God's word—and the Brand of Cain.

"O little son! O my little son!
Pray God for your Mother's soul,
That the scarlet stain may be white again
In God's great Judgment-Roll."

Miss Angela Morgan is a poet most radiantly alive; she writes with a fiery enthusiasm which warms the heart of her readers. Perhaps that enthusiasm wanes somewhat in the last eleven lines of this poem, which we quote from "Utterance and Other Poems" (Baker Taylor Company), but the earlier lines are vivid and beautiful.

O, LITTLE WINDOW

By Angela Morgan

O, little window where the sun comes through,
How many times I've lived and loved with you!
I used to take you all my hopes and fears,
My child's temptations and my maiden's tears.
How soft your curtains were against my face—
I seemed to feel her love within the lace.
My mother made them with her own dear hand
Before she passed into that other land.
How patiently you heard my every vow . . .
Could you have told me then what I know now,
O, little window!

O, little window where the storm beats wild,
How many times I feared you as a child!
How many times I ran to hide my head
Beneath the cover of my little bed,
Until at last I sobbed myself to sleep,
Praying that God my frightened soul would keep.
I fear you now no more, for I am grown.
Terror and tears and tempest have I known,
Yet fearlessly have breasted every wave,
Knowing that God my trusting soul would save—
O, little window!

O, little window where the vines grow sweet,
How many times we've listened for his feet,
Just you and I when all the world was white
With moon and magic on a summer night.
How foolishly we feared, when he was late,
Until we heard his dear voice at the gate—
Oh, he was wonderful, my prince of men! . . .
We've watched and waited many times since then—
That fatal night I would have been his bride,
That night my heart broke and my lover died—
O, little window!

O, little window where love comes again,
To pay for all my bitterness and pain,
To bind the bruises and to heal the stings,
And bring faith back to me on strengthened wings . . .
Not the dear love my ardent youth had lost,
But strong and true and worthy of the cost;
How many miracles your dawns have seen,
How many tragedies that might have been—
The time God came to me and made me blest,
The night I held my first-born to my breast,
O, little window!

O, little window where I kneel to pray,
How oft you've helped me conquer through the day,
Given me strength to grapple with my wo,
Taught me to bravely stand and face my foe,
Shown me the path when I was blinded quite,
Changed me from serf to master in a night,
Lifted my face to meet the morning sun,
My sorrow vanquished and my battle won.
How shall I ever know so dear a friend,
My faithful comforter unto the end—
O, little window!

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AND
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"Acid-Mouth" works in secret to injure your teeth.

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Use Pebeco and it will help you keep your teeth for life.

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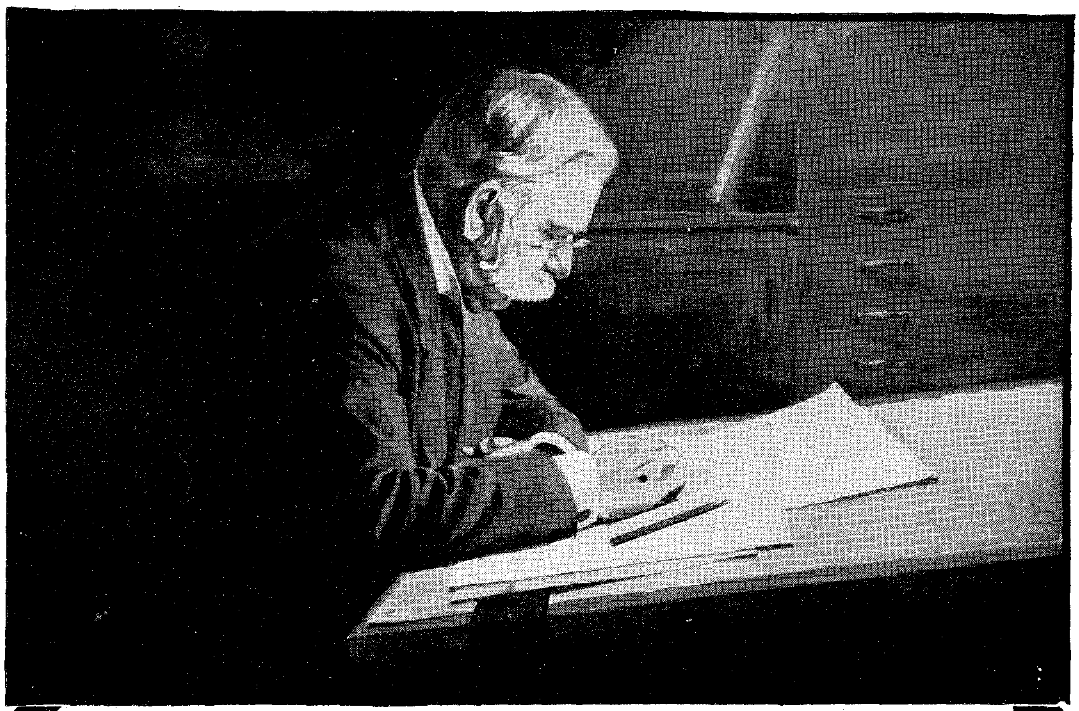


George Westinghouse—the Man

Most Americans know that George Westinghouse invented the air-brake, the most important railway safety device ever known.

Few, however, realize how great were his other contributions to our present civilization.

He stands a dominant figure at the parting of the ways between the age of steam and the greater age of electricity.

He, more than any other man, viewed the coming era as a whole and not merely in part. Therefore his life-work more than that of any other one man, helped to solve the three great problems in the electrification of a world.

First, the economical generation of electric energy.

Second, its far transmission and wide distribution.

Third, its efficient and economical application to use.

He considered its every aspect in relation to power plants, central stations, railway and steamship lines, manufacturing industry and household convenience.

Thus, it was he also who first harnessed the power of Niagara.

It was he who effected safe and economic distribution of natural gas.

It was he who developed and made practical the Parsons steam turbine for electric generation and who also perfected reduction gears by which its terrific velocity can be safely yoked to the propeller shafts of vessels.

He developed the transformer patents by which the alternating current came into general use to effect wider and more economical distribution of electric energy.

He encouraged and aided Nicola Tesla in perfecting the induction motor which today does such a large share of the world's work.

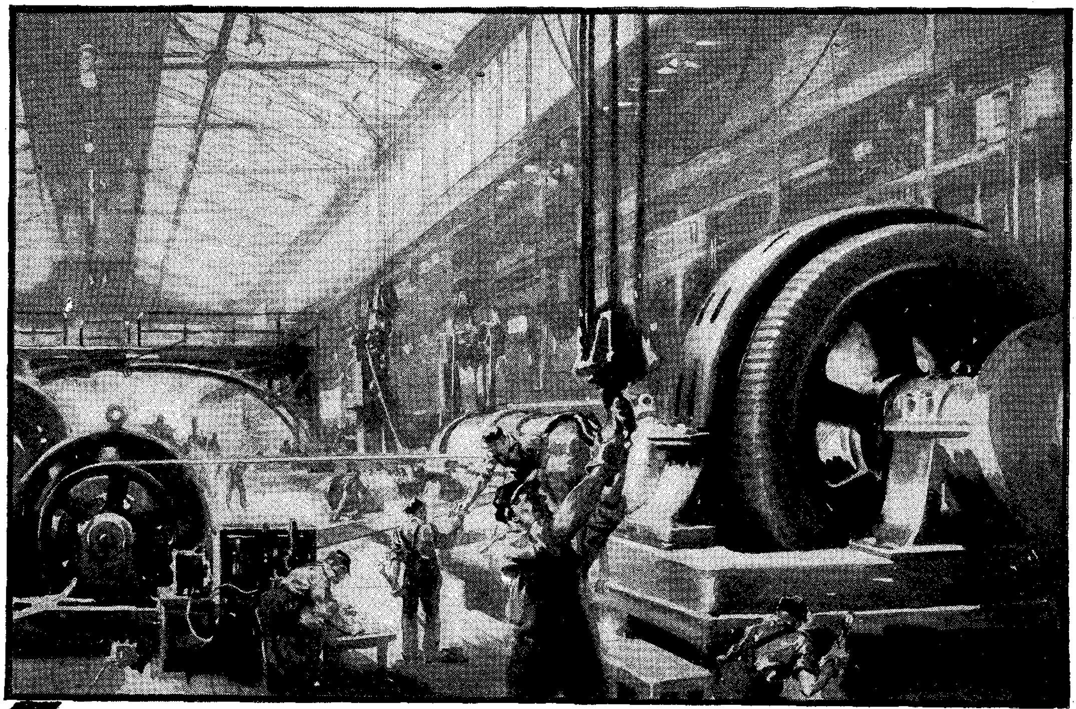
He greatly advanced the electrification of steam railways, increased the safety and improved the operation of street and interurban lines, perfected the remarkable automatic coupling system on the New York subway and designed complete electric switch and signal systems.

Whoever you are and wherever you live, you experience every day some civilizing influence that flows from his labors.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Westinghouse



Westinghouse—the Institution

Of all the achievements of George Westinghouse there was none in which he took greater pride than in this institution which bears his name.

He started without any capital save his ability; he lived to be the head of an organization employing $200,000,000 of capital and 50,000 men and women.

He defended and maintained this institution against the most bitter, determined and persistent attempts to crush it. And to the lasting benefit of his countrymen he was successful.

The work he began continues. The organization he founded is firmly and permanently established as an international institution.

Westinghouse engineering ability, Westinghouse invention and research, Westinghouse thorough workmanship are even greater factors in the electrical world than when he lived.

Westinghouse products are, of course, subject to the limitations of all devices constructed by men out of material elements. They are subject to continuous development, improvement and variation.

But they have built into them, something of the ideals and principles of the institution, and those are—

To keep always in advance of electrical development.

To devise and build any and every kind of apparatus that will reduce the cost of generating and distributing current for the people's use.

To build other types of electrical apparatus that make efficient and economic use of current in every possible application to human activity.

To surround these products with every manufacturing safeguard of good quality and durability, to follow them in use with expert service.

These principles have built up a world-wide business which designs, manufactures and distributes over 300,000 separate items, including everything from electric locomotives, gigantic generators and motors to the electric ware that makes home life less laborious and the myriad small supplies and parts used by the practical electrician.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

Westinghouse

Intelligent Smokers don't apologize to themselves

"I want to be known as a modern man, and abreast of a modern age. So I keep *fit*—and I find health, fun, profit—in business, in pleasure, in life.

"I smoke intelligently, too. I smoke *more moderate* cigars—that please my palate, yet leave my efficiency at par!

"I puff happily, in fact, my ROBERT BURNS. Never does he fuddle, never does he dull or blunt my edge. For all his fragrance, his sheer smoke-satisfaction, he leaves me as he finds me—*fit.*

"And he gives me, too, the feeling that I've *done well.* For I'm smoking—as today we're working and playing—*right.*"

* * * * *

There's no mystery about the ROBERT BURNS "efficiency Quality" of "fine palate appeal that won't fuddle". The blend and the curing explain it. Its Havana filler gives it fine flavor. Our own special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. The neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

The result? A fully satisfying, ripe cigar, easy and pleasant in its effects.

And a cigar which—moving forward with the times—is better than ever today.

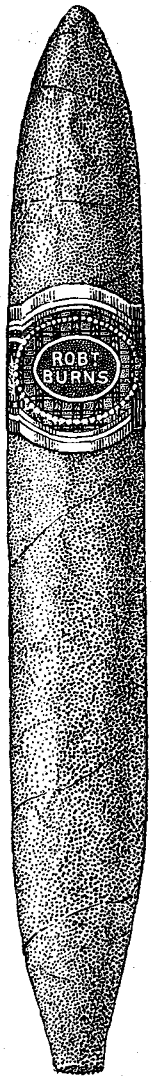
Have you tried one lately?

Remember that Little Bobbie is a pocket edition of ROBERT BURNS himself. Price 5c straight

Rob't Burns 10¢

Little Bobbie 5¢ straight

STRAITON & STORM BRANCH
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



ROBT BURNS
Invincible 10¢
(Exact Size)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HE SNARED AGUINALDO

IT happened in the spring of 1901, and the Administration at Washington had grown tired of the Philippine problem as a question of organizing a colony, when the machinations of native revolutionists added a new unpleasantness to the tangle. Cuba had presented small difficulty. Not so with their dusky cousins, the Filipinos. No sooner were the Spaniards dislodged than the islanders determined that the Americans should follow suit. Rebellion, guerrilla fighting, espionage, and rioting broke out in all corners of the island, and Aguinaldo, the native leader, was the soul of the action.

So the Administration sent Frederick Funston out to bring in the quarry. He was to snare the lion—and, being Fred Funston, he did it. According to the New York *Evening Post*, he won an advance in rank by the exploit. He did not go into the wilderness with any flourish of trumpets, or play of red fire; there was not even a gun-shot, but he brought in the captive. *The Post* tells how it was done in an absorbing article reflecting the life of the soldier who recently died at the border. We read:

> Funston first caught a messenger from Aguinaldo's headquarters who was carrying messages to the various insurgent chiefs. Learning the nature of the communications, Funston conceived the plan of equipping a number of native troops who would pass themselves off as rebel reinforcements, several Americans going along, ostensibly as prisoners. The expedition embarked on a gunboat and landed near Baler. For six days the expedition marched over exceedingly difficult country. Word was sent to Aguinaldo for food, a ruse that worked with great success, for it allayed his suspicion. The party later on was received by Aguinaldo on the Palanan River, and after a lively fight the Filipino and his party were captured. Of the capture General Funston in his report said:
>
> "The Maccabebes started up into the town and we heard a few shots, followed by scattered firing. We hastily crossed the river, and, running up into the town, found that the Maccabebes were somewhat demoralized and firing wildly in every direction. They were got under control with some difficulty. Aguinaldo's guard of about fifty armed and neatly uniformed men had been drawn up to receive the reinforcements, and on being fired into, broke and ran, a few of them returning the fire as they retreated. Aguinaldo, with his officers, had waited in his quarters. Placido and Segovia entered the house to report the arrival, and, after a short conversation, Segovia stept outside the house and ordered the Maccabebes, who had just come up from the river-bank, to open fire on the insurgents, who were standing in line at a distance of about fifty yards. The Maccabebes were so excited and nervous that their fire was very ineffective. But two of the insurgents were killed, the remainder in

"I Didn't Know a Debit from a Credit

But Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Made Me a Proficient Bookkeeper in Less than One Month"

—Miss Swan, Ledger-Poster for The Cleveland Hardware Co.

"When I started to work here I knew absolutely nothing about bookkeeping; and I had never seen a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine, let alone operate one. Yet in less than a month I was doing, single-handed, all of our sales-ledger posting and statement work which used to take the time of two bookkeepers.

"It seems impossible, doesn't it? But it wasn't at all difficult. From the very first the work has been easy for me and actually a pleasure.

The Burroughs Does the Work for Me

"I press the date key down only once to date all the work to be done that day. Then I put the ledger leaf into the carriage of the machine, read the duplicate invoice, depress a few keys, touch the operating bar and the machine does the rest.

"I never have to enter ciphers because the machine does that automatically. Even the carriage tabulates automatically, causing the old balance, date, folio, debit or credit and new balance to be printed in the proper columns. When I post a debit the machine adds, and when I post a credit the machine subtracts. The Burroughs also computes the new balance, which prints in the new balance column as I depress the balance key and touch the operating bar.

I Know the Machine's Figuring is Correct

"It's wonderfully easy, and best of all *I know the machine's figures are correct.* For three months my trial balance has 'come out' at the first addition, which isn't surprising because my daily balance slip checks up each day's entries on the day they are made, instead of leaving it to the end of the month.

Daily Accuracy Makes Trial Balance Easy

"Our ledgers now are correct, neat and legible, whereas formerly entries were made in three or four different handwritings. Two or three people used to work on the trial balance and very often worked overtime. Now I am able to do it alone and it is only the work of a few minutes.

"Our machine-made statements are on time to the minute, and we know they are correct, because they are made out *after* the books are closed—we couldn't wait till they were closed in pen-and-ink posting days."

Versatility of Burroughs Machines

Besides posting ledgers and making statements, The Cleveland Hardware Company is putting Burroughs Machines to many other important uses in every department where figure work is handled.

To learn more about this installation and how you can apply one of the 98 Burroughs models to your work, write to the nearest of the 170 offices maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada. Your telephone book or your banker will supply the address.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME

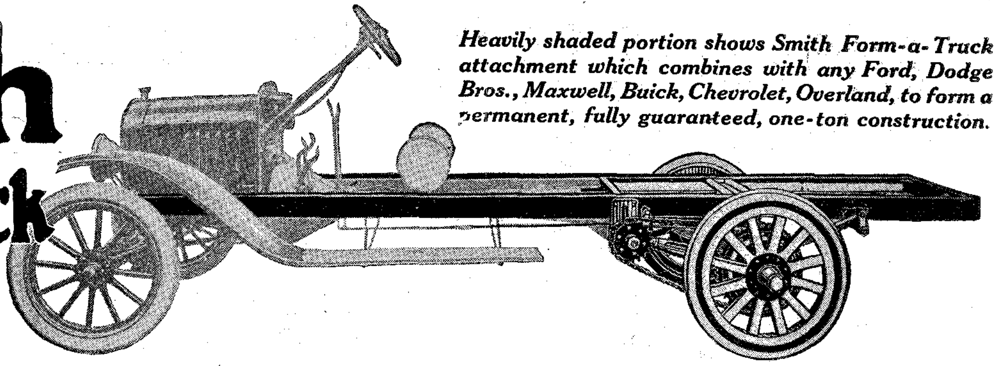
PRICED AS
LOW AS $125

Burroughs

Smith Form-a-Truck

$350

f. o. b. Chicago



Heavily shaded portion shows Smith Form-a-Truck attachment which combines with any Ford, Dodge Bros., Maxwell, Buick, Chevrolet, Overland, to form a permanent, fully guaranteed, one-ton construction.

13,500 now in use. The biggest production ever attained in motor truck industry. One Smith Form-a-Truck every four minutes.

Over 540 lines of business are now using Smith Form-a-Trucks

With production already at the point of one Smith Form-a-Truck every four minutes—materials for 30,000 Smith Form-a-Trucks in our warehouse—a new, huge factory being rushed to completion to double the present tremendous output—Smith Form-a-Truck stands alone in the motor truck industry in ability to make immediate delivery, in any numbers, anywhere.

Big corporations with national distribution are purchasing in fleet orders running as high as several hundred at a time, distributing in large numbers to branch houses and making shipments direct from the Smith Form-a-Truck factory. And deliveries are being made without the slightest delay—without a single hitch.

A completely equipped transportation engineering department is ready to analyze your hauling and delivery problems—to specify your delivery requirements and show just how and where you can save money and increase the working efficiency of your delivery or hauling department.

Smith Form-a-Truck attachments can now be used with Ford, Dodge Bros., Maxwell, Buick, Chevrolet or Overland power plants.

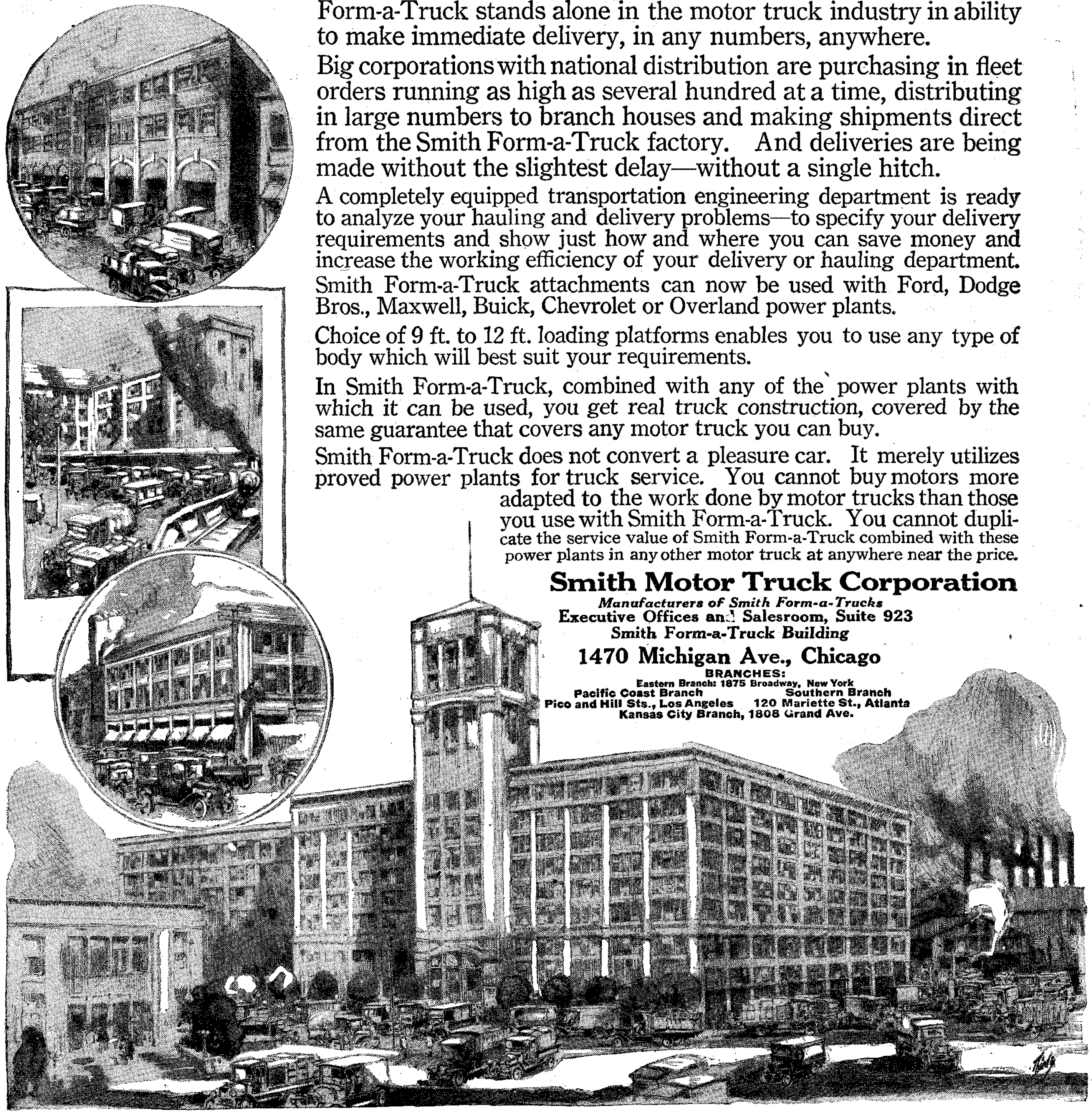
Choice of 9 ft. to 12 ft. loading platforms enables you to use any type of body which will best suit your requirements.

In Smith Form-a-Truck, combined with any of the power plants with which it can be used, you get real truck construction, covered by the same guarantee that covers any motor truck you can buy.

Smith Form-a-Truck does not convert a pleasure car. It merely utilizes proved power plants for truck service. You cannot buy motors more adapted to the work done by motor trucks than those you use with Smith Form-a-Truck. You cannot duplicate the service value of Smith Form-a-Truck combined with these power plants in any other motor truck at anywhere near the price.

Smith Motor Truck Corporation
Manufacturers of Smith Form-a-Trucks
Executive Offices and Salesroom, Suite 923
Smith Form-a-Truck Building
1470 Michigan Ave., Chicago

BRANCHES:
Eastern Branch: 1875 Broadway, New York
Pacific Coast Branch, Pico and Hill Sts., Los Angeles
Southern Branch, 120 Mariette St., Atlanta
Kansas City Branch, 1808 Grand Ave.



their flight throwing away eighteen rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition.

"As soon as Segovia had given the order he ran back into the house and opened fire on the officers surrounding Aguinaldo. He wounded Villa and Alhambra. The latter jumped out of the house into the river, and was not seen again. Villa, on being wounded, surrendered, as did also Santiago Barcelona, Aguinaldo's treasurer. The five remaining officers escaped from the house and swam the river. Placido seized Aguinaldo and told him that he was a prisoner of the Americans. At this juncture the Americans arrived on the scene and gave their attention to getting the Maccabebes under control and protecting the prisoners from them. One Maccabebe was slightly wounded by a gunshot in the forehead."

For his work, Funston was appointed by the President a brigadier-general in the regular Army on April 1, 1901, when he was only thirty-six years old.

But this was not the only military feather in his khaki hat. He was on duty in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake, in 1906, and rendered excellent service during that calamity. We are told:

On the morning of the disaster General Funston marched the troops into San Francisco for the purpose of aiding the Police and Fire Departments. He knew that he was acting without warrant of law, but he said that the Constitution and laws were not framed for the purpose of dealing with conditions arising from earthquakes and big conflagrations.

The efficient work of the Army during the terrible three days and nights of fire made an impression on the people. There were undoubtedly a number of officers in the Army who would have acted as promptly, energetically, and efficiently as Funston did, but that fact detracted in no measure from the credit he received. He was there and he rose to the occasion.

Few army men have had such an adventurous career as General Funston. He gained his rank of brigadier-general in the regular Army by actually doing the things that are supposed to belong to fiction. He captured Aguinaldo after the United States authorities had long despaired of getting possession of the Filipino leader. He was the officer who crossed the Rio Grande River, with a small force behind him, and at the end of a long rope, in the face of a galling fire from the enemy. With this rope he worked rafts as ferries that carried Gen. Arthur MacArthur's brigade across the stream, so that it could thrash the natives at Calumpit and drive them into the mountains. The latter deed was officially recorded as one of the daring enterprises of the war in the archipelago. It was Funston's second attempt to cross the river. This and the capture of Aguinaldo caused President McKinley to appoint him a brigadier-general in the regular Army. Before that he was a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was without military experience except that gained by bushwhacking with the Cuban insurgents. He admitted on one occasion that he was without the rudiments of military training. As a scout there was no disposition in any quarter to question his brilliant ability, remarkable energy, and courage.

Going back to his earlier career, in the Spanish-American War, *The Post* draws attention to the fact that he entered Cuban affairs as a filibuster with a commission from General Gomez, soon becoming second in command of artillery under the famous Cornell ex-halfback, Dana Osgood. We are reminded:

At Guimaro, in October, 1896, where his chief was killed, he distinguished himself by bravery, and took command. At the head of his artillerymen and with a dynamite bomb in his hand he charged the Spanish works in the assault which terminated in their surrender. At Bayamo he became a cavalry officer temporarily, because there was more for cavalry than for artillery to do there. He was shot three times, but such was his endurance and physique that he was ready for more fighting in a short time. At Las Tunas he managed the Cuban dynamite guns which wrought such havoc among the Spanish troops, and was again wounded. At the same time his horse was shot and fell upon him, badly injuring his hips. Wounded as he was, he hobbled to headquarters on learning that fifty prisoners, guerrillas who had fought on the Spanish side, were to be executed, and begged for their lives. The petition was refused.

Enraged at the barbarity of the Cubans, Funston swore that he would never strike another blow in a cause that permitted such an outrage, and thereupon resigned his commission, having fought in twenty-two battles. With a letter from General Garcia ordering transportation to this country for him, he went to the coast and fell in with a number of Spaniards. As it didn't seem advisable to be found with papers signed by Garcia upon him, Funston ate the letter. It gave him indigestion, which, added to the malaria and the effects of his wounds, left him in a very bad condition when he landed in this city. For three weeks he was in a New York hospital, and when he came out he weighed but ninety pounds.

Shortly after he had recovered his normal health and energy the war with Spain was begun, and he offered his services. An opportunity was given to him to go on General Miles's staff, but he chose rather to accept the appointment offered him by Governor Leedy, of Kansas, to command the Twentieth Volunteer Infantry of that State, after he had failed of recognition in his project to raise a regiment of rough riders. It was a great disappointment to him that his regiment did not get to Cuba, but his chance came later, when they were ordered to the Philippines. In the fighting before Malolos, in the spring of 1901, he found himself with part of his command on one side of the muddy Marilao River and a force of Filipinos on the other side. The enemy had a good position and were galling our troops by their constant fire. Calling for volunteers who could swim, Colonel Funston selected twenty men, told them to follow him, and, holding his revolver up, swam the stream. The men put their guns on logs and followed, pushing the logs. On the other side the little force charged and captured eighty Filipinos. Funston was the first man to enter Malolos after the capture.

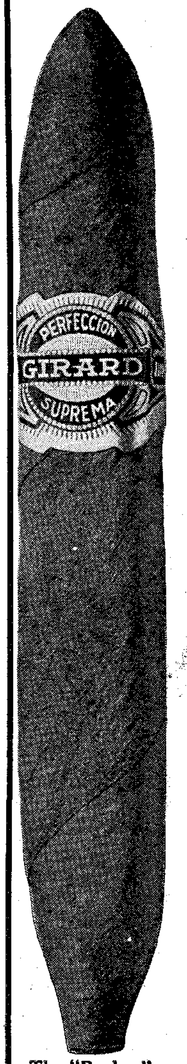
For his gallantry in crossing the Rio Grande, he received a medal of honor. That was presented "for most distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Grande de la

"Now I've got the mental punch!"

"Now I've got the intellectual wallop that knocks the kinks out of business problems. There's no more fog on my wits. I can *think*—and *think big*. And it's all because I cut out the heavy black cigars and *switched to Girards!*"

The Girard Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

It's a full-flavored, soul-satisfying Havana that *never impairs your health or your efficiency.*



The "Broker" actual size, 10c

Why don't *you* switch to Girards? Puff for puff you can't beat them for pure pleasure.

All the delights of rich, aromatic, shade-grown Havana, mellowed by age and blended with care—and no penalty to pay for your pleasure.

That's why the Girard is *the national cigar*, sold and smoked the country over; that's why doctors recommend it; that's why you ought to *switch to Girards today!*

The nearest Girard dealer will tell you that this remarkable cigar is all that we claim for it. If your own dealer doesn't sell Girards ask him to get them for you. He can do so with little trouble and no financial risk.

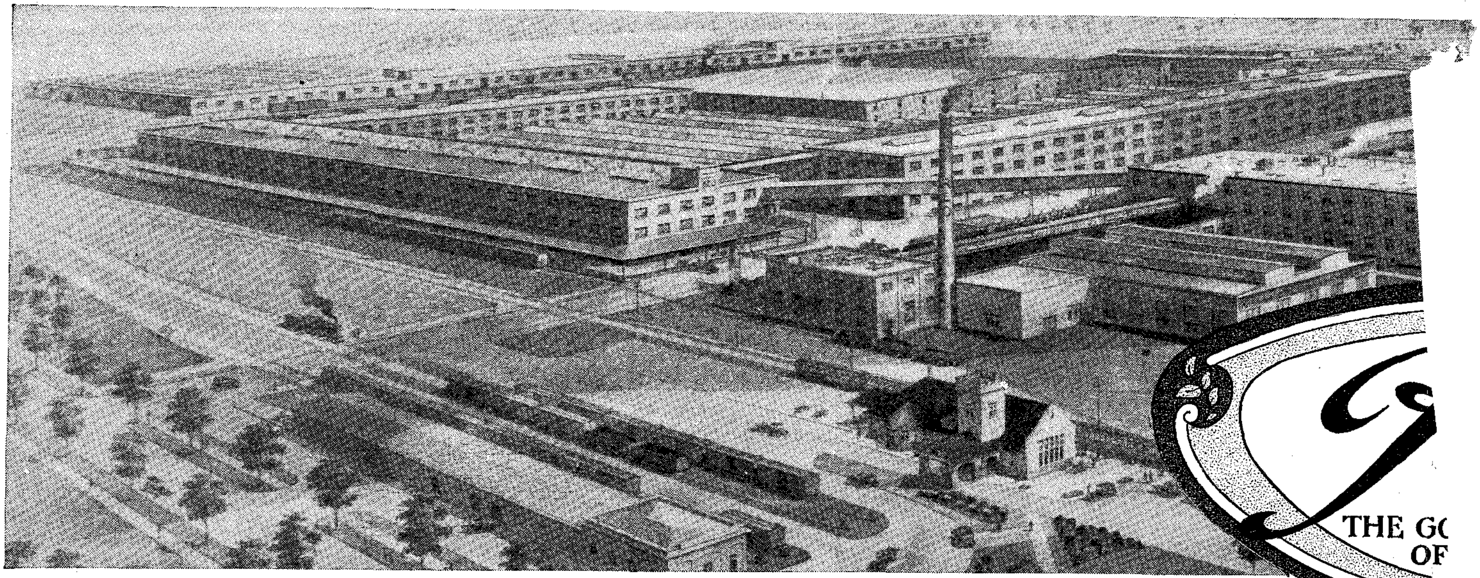
14 sizes
10c and up

Why not switch to Girards today?

Dealers—
a word with you

If you are not handling Girards, there is *a big business waiting for you* in this unusual cigar. Drop us a line today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia Est. 1871



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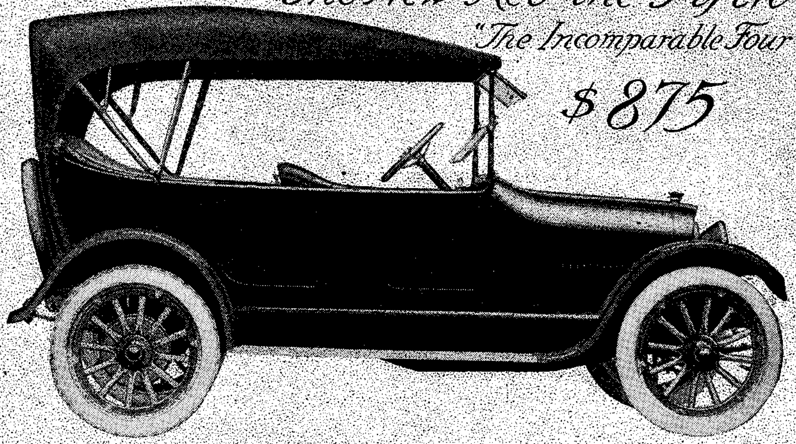
The New Reo the Fifth

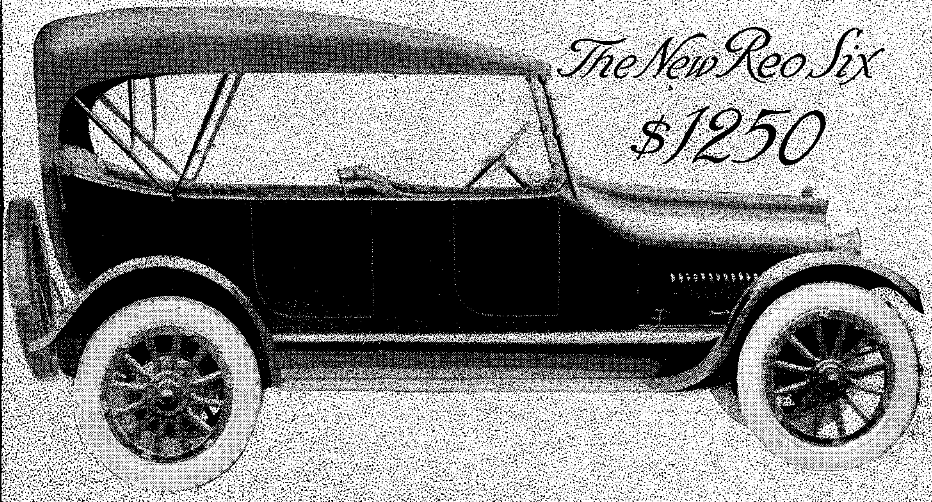
"The Incomparable Four"

$875



The New Reo Six

$1250



All prices are f. o. b. Factory, Lansing, Michigan and are subject to increase without notice.

The "Open Door" Shop

IF YOU COULD VISIT US at Lansing
spend a day or a week going through this
40-acre factory, you'd learn more about
quality than we can ever hope to tell yo
Reo advertisements.

FIRST, YOU'D GET ACQUAINTED wit
Reo Folk—and we think you'd say aft
visit that this organization is sincere
earnest in its desire to make, not the most,
the best automobiles and motor trucks.

THEN WE'D SHOW YOU through the sp
did Reo laboratories where the Reo chen
and metallurgists analyze and develop
finally test all metals that go into Reos.

THESE LABORATORIES are unsurpa
by any in this industry—excelled by fe
any, in the world, in point of equipment
thoroughness of results.

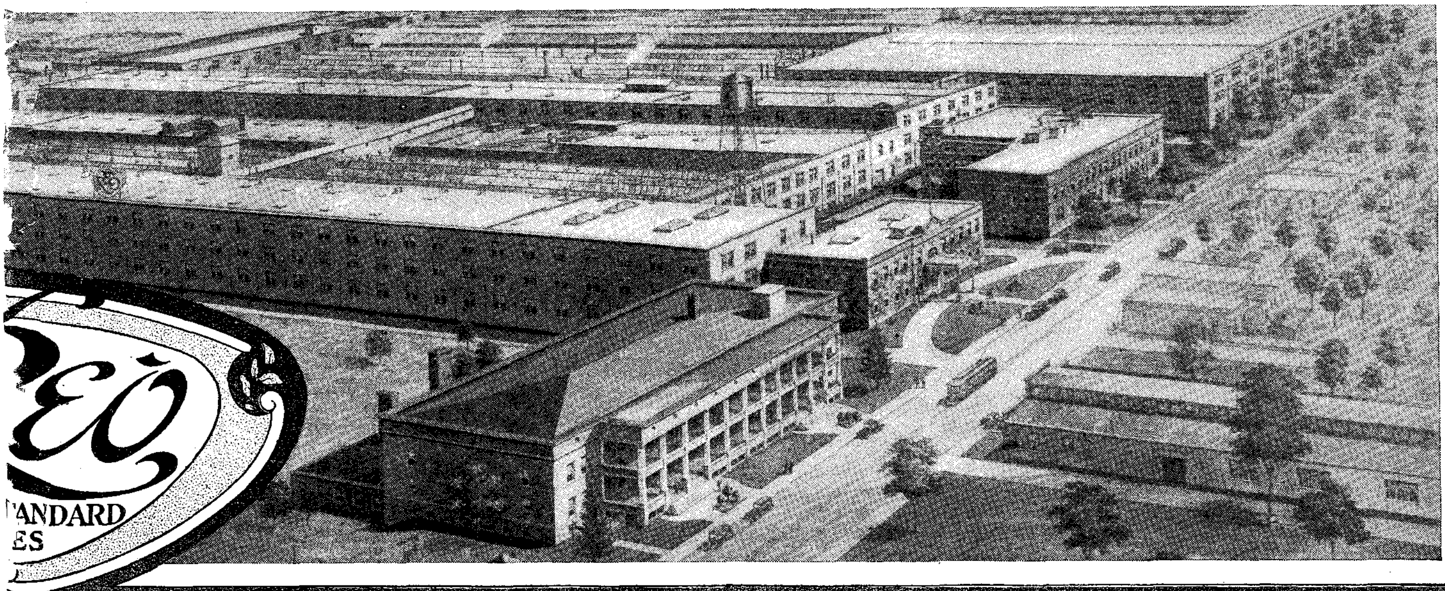
OF COURSE YOU'D MEET the Reo engin
and body designers; and you'd find them
poring over new models, but seeking to b
to a point still nearer perfection, those
models that are already standard.

THEN YOU'D UNDERSTAND what now
difficult to credit—the wonderful longe
and the low up-keep cost of Reos.

PROPOUND ANY QUESTION you lik
these engineers and in the reply you'll find
for thought—and you'll agree that Reo e
neering is sound engineering.

THEN IF YOU HAD TIME we'd take
through the entire plant—all units show
the picture. It's about a six-mile walk if
go down every aisle and see every operati

AND EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY you'd
something interesting, something to appro
something that would indicate to you
quality that is Reo.



OUNDATION OF REO QUALITY

u Are Always Welcome

IF YOU HADN'T more than a day to
nd we'd show you only the major operations
and you'd see some modern miracles of manu-
turing.

CANNOT IMAGINE a more profitable
, or a more instructive ten days, than you
uld spend here in the Reo plants.

YOU'D LEARN not only how good auto-
biles and dependable motor trucks are
ade, but you'd appreciate as never before
hat tremendous strides have been made in
e past few years in the allied sciences of
etallurgy and of manufacturing.

E ANY TIME—you are cordially invited.
ake the visit whenever best suits your own
nvenience—for we Reo Folk are always
re—always the same—and always glad to
eet any Reo owner or prospective owner.

, BY THE WAY, the Reo Motor Car
mpany owned and manned by home folk
Lansing folk. No absentee directors control
business.

PROBLEM, no matter how vital or how
ing, can be and is, decided right here—and
he moment. The directors can be called
conference in five minutes.

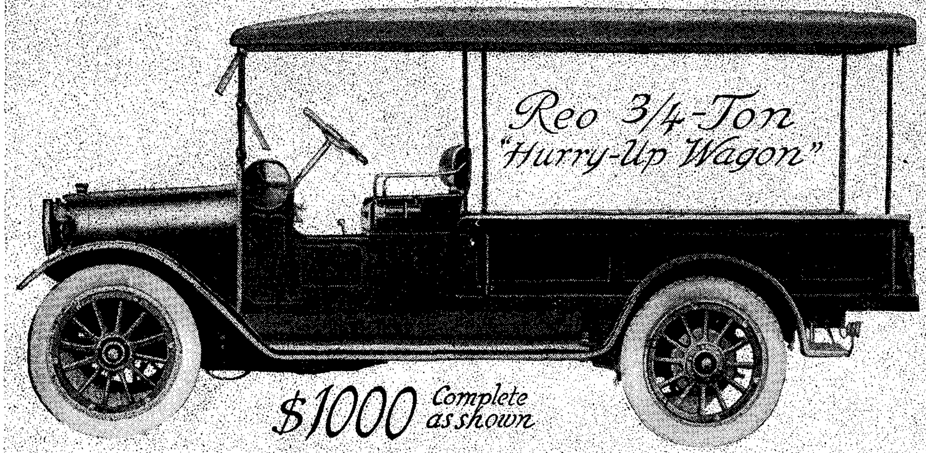
APS that's another reason for Reo qual-
Reo success. We think so.

FIRST IS Good Intent. Then comes
erience—oldest in the industry. Next,
nce—we may modestly claim this in
success.

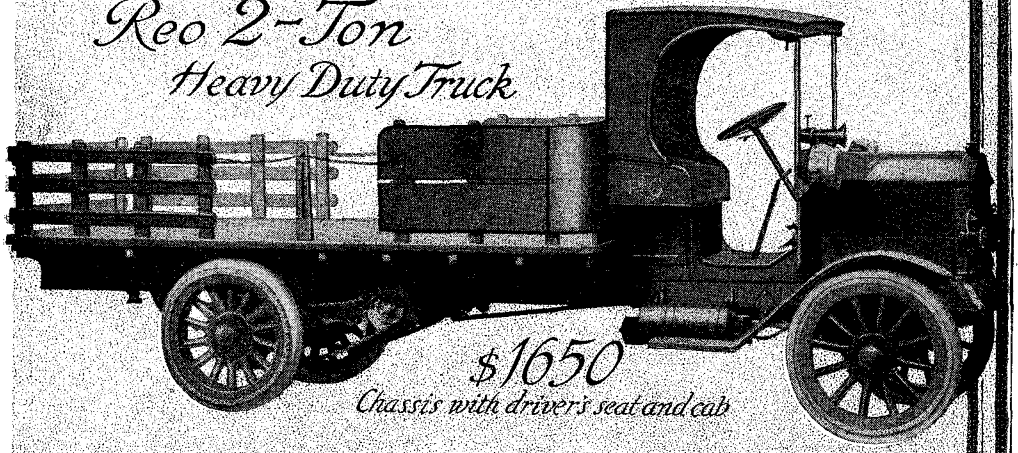
FACILITIES, second to
e us to make every part
pecifications and up to the
o engineers.

hall we reverse the order?)
and do decide all questions
out red tape or delay.

US. The latchstring is



$1000 Complete as shown



Reo 2-Ton
Heavy Duty Truck

$1650
Chassis with driver's seat and cab

All prices are f.o.b. Factory, Lansing, Michigan
and are subject to increase without notice

Your floors—are they worthy of your home?

Well-kept floors are an essential part of the beautiful home. They provide the right setting for fine rugs and furniture, and give an air of taste and refinement.

Good varnish is the most beautiful finish a floor can have—rich, lustrous, and sanitary. Its smooth surface repels dust and dirt and is easily kept clean with a moist cloth or mop.

But be sure of *good* varnish. Poor varnish may look nearly as well in the beginning, but it doesn't last; it must be continually replaced.

Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish

"the varnish that lasts longest"

reveals the delicate grain and beauty of the wood and covers it with a strong protective coating that resists moisture, the wear of passing feet, and the friction of heavy furniture.

Besides this, Murphy Varnish has the one greatest virtue of fine varnish—length of life. It lasts, and lasts, and lasts. It saves money because it requires so little care and doesn't have to be replaced frequently.

Your painter or dealer can supply Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish or other Murphy finishes that protect and beautify wood surfaces.

Murphy Transparent Interior *Murphy Univernish*
Murphy Transparent Spar *Murphy White Enamel*

Send for handsomely illustrated book "The House that Found Itself".

Murphy Varnish Company
Franklin Murphy, jr., President
Newark New Jersey Chicago Illinois
Dougall Varnish Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., April 27, 1899, in crossing the river on a raft and by his skill and daring enabling the general commanding to carry the enemy's intrenched position on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from the important strategic position of Calumpit, while serving as colonel, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry."

A few days following that exploit he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. For some years the story went the rounds of the newspapers that General Funston did not swim the Bag-Bag River, because of the fact that he could not swim, and that the feat was performed by private soldiers. In 1904, to clear the matter up, General Funston gave out the following version:

"A body of four thousand or more Filipinos, who were on the far side of the Rio Grande, had been harassing the American forces. On April 26, 1899, General Funston, accompanied by a skirmishing party, swam the Bag-Bag, a small stream about one hundred feet wide, which is a tributary to the Rio Grande. This act has been confused with and magnified into the swimming of the Rio Grande the following day, April 27, by two soldiers from the Kansas regiment, which preceded the routing of the four thousand Filipinos by forty-five American soldiers. These soldiers carried a line with them with which they drew across a heavier one. To the latter a raft was fastened and drawn across. When forty-five soldiers and General Funston had been ferried over, the detachment routed the Filipinos."

Naturally enough, it seemed only a matter of course that when the American forces went to Vera Cruz during the trouble with Huerta, General Funston should have been given the command. He seemed a man made for such exploits, where true ability and the knowledge of when it was necessary and wise to break the rules was demanded. Of his work at the Mexican port, we are told by the New York *Tribune:*

> His administration of affairs in Vera Cruz, where he carried out the President's order with firm hand, simply holding the city when every influence about him was centered upon forcing the American Army into actual fighting with the Mexicans, was another notable service.
>
> The American troops had been in possession of Vera Cruz only a few days when one of the Mexican generals sent in a message saying, in most polite terms, that he was unable to longer restrain his troops, and that they were about to advance and drive the Americans into the sea.
>
> "If you can't hold your troops back, I can," was the laconic message Funsto sent back.
>
> When Vera Cruz was occupied, M General Wood, Chief of Staff, sele Funston for the field command. F Army officer expected that when Fun landed in Vera Cruz he would " something."
>
> But when Funston relieved the Nav possession of the city he learned President Wilson's orders were that t was to be no aggressive movement; the Army was to watch and wait.
>
> The pressure on the little comman can only be realized by those who w with him in Vera Cruz in those crucia hours. Thousands of Americans thronged

the city and urged that the Army move on; enthusiasm for "finishing the job" was high among the younger officers. The outposts were insulted, even fired upon; American troops were kidnaped by the Mexicans, one soldier was killed and burned; the camps were raided.

Every provocation to put a fighting man to action was given, but Funston never forgot his orders, whatever his own emotions might have been. He held down the situation, and President Wilson made him a major-general.

And then at the border, where he ended his long and useful career, we find him still inspiring in his men all the affection and respect that would have been his portion had he served anywhere. And it was hard to run things smoothly along the Rio Grande, what with newspaper correspondents, and discontented citizens, and jingoes, and crafty Mexicans—and the policy of the Administration at Washington. Yet, says the New York *Times*, the "little guy," as he was so often called, held things in line where many a giant might have failed. We read in the account:

> Among the 150,000 men who were under the command of General Funston along more than 2,000 miles of treacherous border country, and among the countless army of "gun-toting" border Texans who bowed to his command with just as much obedience as if he had had complete control of them, the department commander was never known as General Funston except in a formal way. He was known among them, as he was little taller than the army-height limitation of five feet four inches, as "the little man," or "the little guy."
>
> The note of affection in the way soldiers and Texans used that name contrasted sharply with the sobriquet given him by Mexicans who feared him because of his bold methods. They called him "*chiquito diablo*"—"the little devil."
>
> Altho the General had asked Governor Ferguson when the series of raids first began to keep the Texas Rangers from the river outposts, "the little man" was admired beyond measure by the men of that organization.
>
> Perhaps the only English correspondent who thought the border trouble important enough to command his attention met a Ranger captain in the Miller Hotel in Brownsville and immediately sought to find the attitude of the Ranger force toward the commander of the border Army.
>
> "A remarkable person, this General Funston, they say," ventured the correspondent, "somewhat like Napoleon, small and of much the same vigor and boldness."
>
> "Napoleon, hell!" said the Ranger captain. "France never had no general like 'our little man.' He ain't like nobody and there ain't nobody like him. Give '*chiquito diablo*' fifty Rangers and send him after Villa, and he'd get something. But when they do send him after this Villa they'd better send along a chaplain and an undertaker."
>
> Whenever there was any trouble between the civil authorities and the soldiers along the border the Texans never thought of going to the commanding general of the district.
>
> "Send it up to 'the little man' right away," was the advice taken when there

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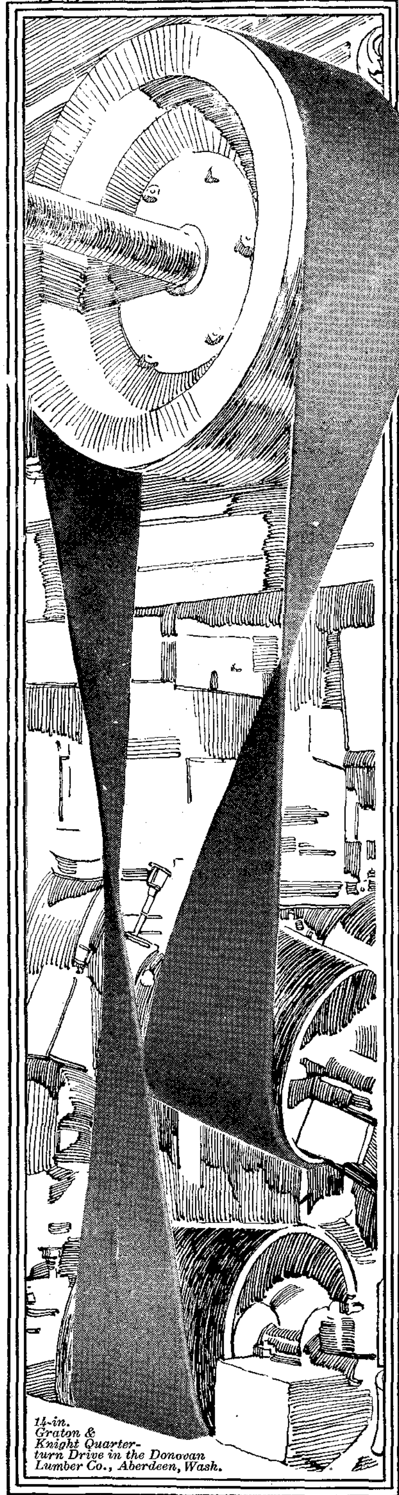
Standardized Series
LEATHER BELTING
Tanned by us for belting use



14-in. Graton & Knight Quarter-turn Drive in the Donovan Lumber Co., Aberdeen, Wash.

Graton & Knight Leather Beltings are uniform—

Because Graton & Knight are the largest belt makers, because we purchase and tan 285,000 hides a year, because our brands are selected and graded to the highest degree of uniformity from this enormous supply of raw material.

Uniformity is the most important factor in belting quality. A belt, like a chain, is no better than its poorest piece.

* * *

Only a big firm like Graton & Knight could establish and maintain an equal degree of uniformity in its belting.

And Graton & Knight are the largest leather belt makers in America.

This minute control of uniformity is possible only because of our large supply of leather tanned by us for belting use. A smaller supply would prove a constant temptation to put dissimilar pieces of leather into the same belt.

Graton & Knight hides are tanned in the Graton & Knight tannery, especially for belting purposes, by processes perfected in 53 years of belting tannage. It would be impossible for us to maintain equal uniformity if we used several different tannages.

Finally, Graton & Knight use bellies, shoulders and other parts of hides not suited for belting in their by-products—there is no temptation to include these in Graton & Knight Belting.

* * *

This is why Graton & Knight can make a complete and standardized series of leather belting; and maintain so high and so fixed a degree of uniformity in each brand.

It is why Graton & Knight First Quality *means* first quality—absolutely free from any mixture of seconds, shoulders, or worse.

Write today for the Graton & Knight Belting Book—or have the nearest Graton & Knight representative call on you.

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Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting, Leather Packing, Leather Sundries and Specialties, Counters and Soles
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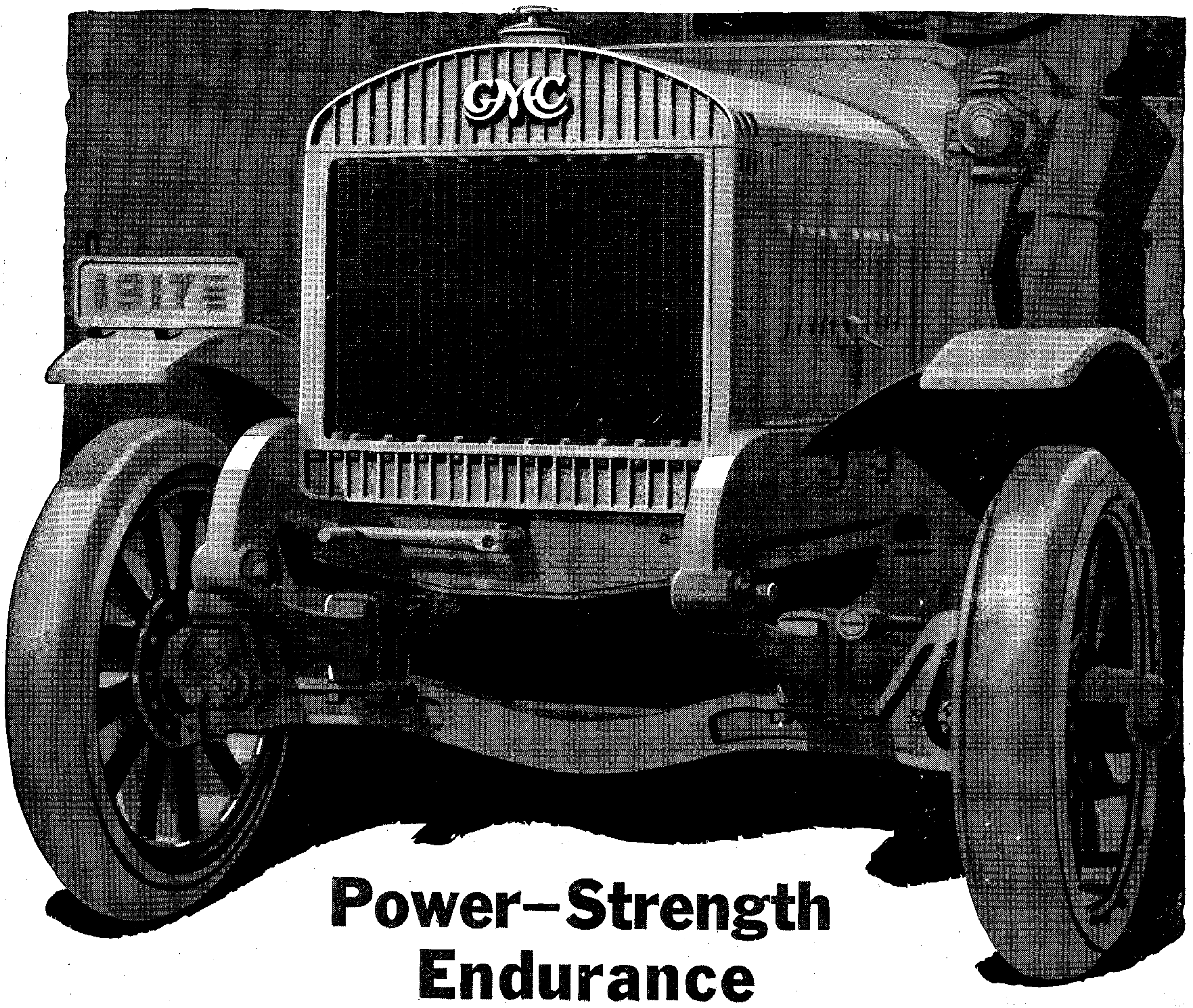


Power–Strength Endurance

Abundant reserve power—ample strength—great endurance—these are the features that have put GMC Trucks in the front ranks of the world's motor trucks.

Power and to spare—for the hard pull up steep grades—thru sand, mud and snow.

Strength in abundance—to carry the rated load with absolute safety under all road conditions—with surplus strength for emergencies. Each part is built with a factor of safety that assures long life and defers replacement.

Endurance beyond the ordinary—built to stand the hard service motor trucks in daily use must withstand to be profitable—they give years of consistent, dependable service at reasonable operating and maintenance cost.

GMC Trucks are built in all practical sizes—¾ to 5 ton capacity. Six sizes in all—each size better suited than all the rest for a certain class of work.

See the GMC dealer in your locality, or write TRUCK HEADQUARTERS direct.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the Units of the General Motors Company

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

(164)

GMC
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY
TRUCKS

was any trouble. And the commanding General of the Department, altho he had the intricate affairs of an army of 150,000 men to manage, and was forced every day to rearrange his lines and dispose troops differently, never neglected to mediate in all disputes between citizens and soldiers.

That famous order designating newspaper reporters as "pests" was not issued because Chicago newspaper men had sent in "fake" stories of a fight with Mexicans on the very outskirts of San Antonio, according to committees from the border towns who went to complain to the General about the way reporters were writing about the scourges of rattlesnakes and tarantulas and about $1 shaves and $2 ham and eggs. It was sent out because one man had sent in a column of matter to a New York newspaper about the "rapacity" of a soda-water dealer in reducing the size of a five-cent stein of root beer.

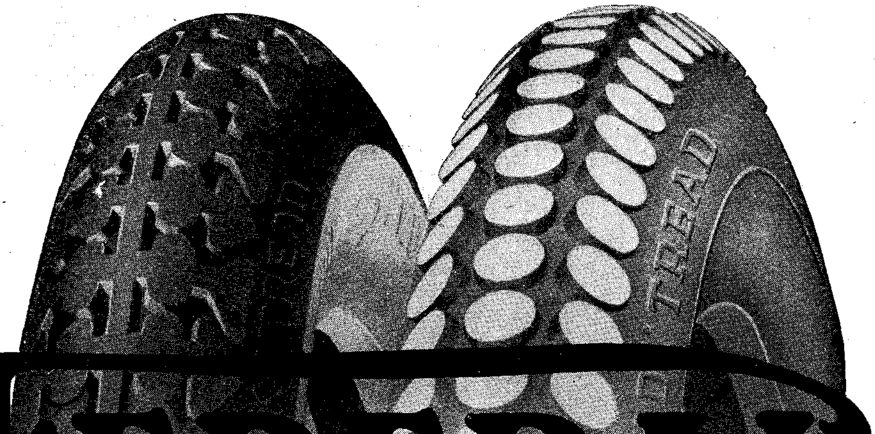
"That's the limit," said General Funston, himself an old newspaper man. "Any man who thinks he's a war-correspondent and who wastes telegraph-tolls and expensive white paper in writing about root beer is a pest. I'll do some writing myself." And he dictated the order.

We learn, moreover, that the little General was widely noted for his frank way of talking to correspondents. We are told that when General Scott said that he had remained up all night, waiting to hear that General Pershing was attacked, General Funston remarked:

> "I stayed up all night, too; not one night, but many. I called for soldiers and I got only men, thousands and thousands of them, but not armies. They had to be put into brigades, and divisions, and regiments one day, and unscrambled and put together on paper the next day as a new batch came in. They had to be fed, and clothed, and equipped, and trained, and some of them had to be petted, but we didn't do much of that. I didn't stay up to hear the news; I stayed up with a tremendous job of getting armies down where something would happen to them, or, with luck, where something would happen to the other side."

The Times appends an amusing anecdote relating to Funston's small stature, about which he was not at all sensitive. It is said that—

> When he met one newspaper correspondent who was far below his stature and far below the regulation Army size, "the little man" smiled, drew himself up to his full height of five feet four, and said:
>
> "Well, well, you're the first man I've met down here who was smaller than I, and I'll bet $2 I can lick you, even if you are regulation size."
>
> When the correspondent asked if the General had the $2 in his pocket "the little man" laughed and said:
>
> "Yes, yes, of course. But let's sit down and talk it over first. That's sometimes the best thing to do when you can get a man who can understand you. Try to talk him out of it or tire him out by talking to him and then lick him. But when you get a man who refuses to understand, punch him on the nose fast and hard."



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Double Cable Base TIRES

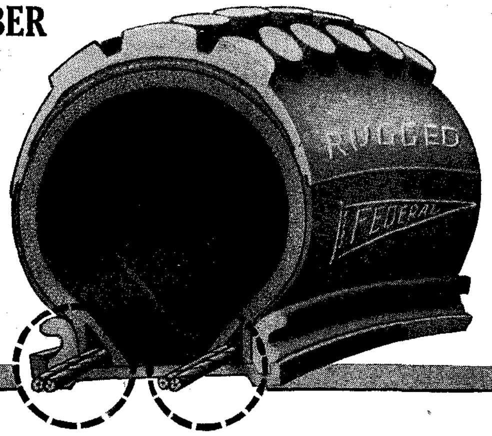
STABILITY is the keynote of Federal Tire construction. The exclusive Double-Cable-Base construction (four heavy, twisted steel cables built into the base of each tire) holds the tire firmly to the rim against severest service strains. It is an additional strength and safety feature which removes the causes of most tire trouble.

Federal Tires in white Rugged and black Traffik non-skid treads are recommended and sold by leading dealers everywhere.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY (of Illinois)

Factory: Cudahy, Wis.

Mfrs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.



All Over the House

From attic to laundry, every room has one or more needs for 3-in-One. Try it for cleaning and polishing the furniture, piano and woodwork—for making dustless dust-cloths and polish mops—for oiling the sewing machine, washing machine, door hinges and locks, tools—for preventing rust and tarnish on bathroom fixtures, gas stove, metal-work all over the house.

3-in-One

is the universal household oil. Has a wonderful variety of uses that you ought to know about. Sold at all stores—in 10c, 25c and 50c bottles and in 25c Handy Oil Cans. The 50c size is most economical.

FREE—Generous sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses—both free.

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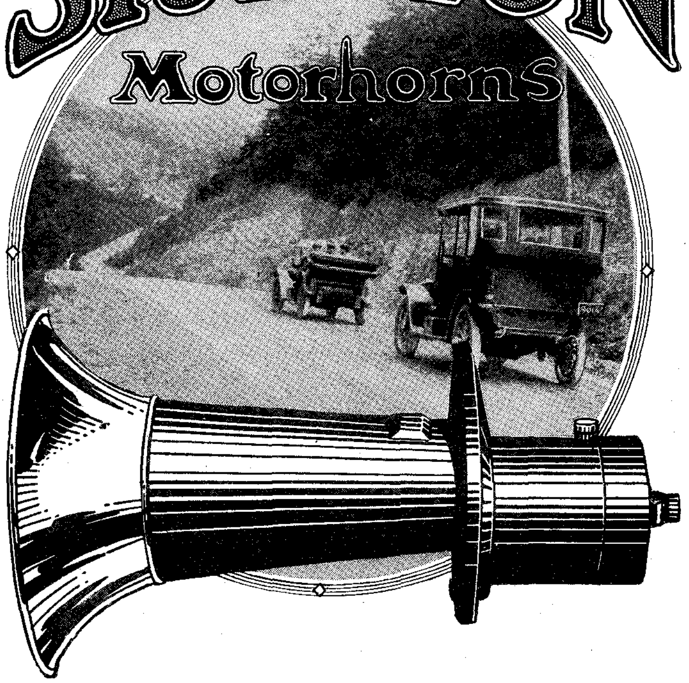
3
LUBRICATES
PREVENTS RUST

SPARTON
Motorhorns



The Superior Quality of
Sparton Products is Recognized

No more conclusive evidence of this fact is needed than the verdict of 42 leading motor car makers who, after exhaustive competitive tests, selected Sparton Motorhorns as standard equipment.

Sparton Motorhorns are used by these high grade cars because they prove more efficient and more reliable than any other horn.

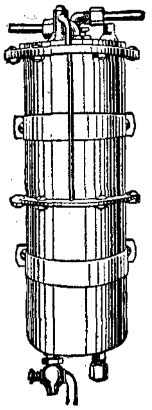
Packard
Chalmers
Winton
Stutz
Kissel
Mercer
Peerless

Hudson
White
Marmon
Cole
Jordan
Briscoe
Haynes

Pathfinder
Owen Magnetic
Jackson
Marion-Handley
National
And 22 others

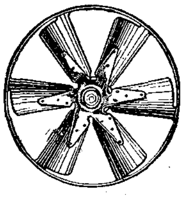
Prices $3 to $15

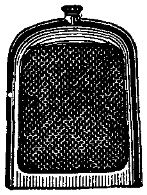
That Sparton products are accepted as standards of quality finds further demonstration in the marked success of the new Sparton Gasoline Vacuum System.



On all types of motors under the severest conditions this new Sparton Product has proved itself the most efficient device of its kind yet produced.

Sparton Radiators and Radiator Fans have convincingly demonstrated their superior worth on the great majority of America's high grade motor cars.





The Sparks-Withington Co.
Jackson, Michigan U. S. A.
(11)

A DEFIANT LITTLE TOWN

NEW YORK STATE is noted for being the preserver of many of the old classic town-names of Greece and Latium—for we have Rome, Troy, Utica, Ithaca—any number of cities named for settlements long celebrated in ancient history and literature. And doubtless the inhabitants of these places feel the same pride in the names of their home-towns as that felt by those who lived and breathed in the original namesakes. One might even go so far as to say that those who call Troy, N. Y., their home feel that in every way their town is by far superior to the older city famous in the "Iliad"—at least, this is true in a Western town which boasts a name made famous by another community. The place in question is the little town of Oakland, Kansas. This locality has borne the name for many years, and now, at the behest of the greater and more prosperous Oakland, Cal., it has been presented with the request to change its name to avoid confusion. Oakland, Kan., is furious. It will *not* change its name, it says. It had the name for thirty years; in its youth the name sheltered it, and Oakland will protect it now.

In the New York *Sun* the story is told of the request of the Californians, with an editorial defense of the Kansas people. And now the Gotham paper says:

> The *Sun's* defense of the little Oaklands against the rich and overgrown California Oakland, which schemes to rob them of their common name and birthright, is bearing fruit.
>
> F. A. Brigham, mayor of the Kansas Oakland, thus addresses the presumptuous, grasping Oakland town of California:
>
> "None of the present officials of Oakland, Kan., is inclined to accept your proposal of 'favorable hotel and transportation accommodations' as a price or consideration for selling the name of our municipality to your city.
>
> "Your communications have been duly submitted to the city council of this city and they unanimously have authorized me to say that your modest request appears simply an exhibit of excessive egotism or gall on your part.
>
> "This city has been known as Oakland for about thirty years. Of the California city most of the people at that time here had never heard."
>
> Spoken and typewritten as a worthy representative of "bleeding Kansas." What else than such a declaration could have been expected from such a State?
>
> But *The Sun* never feared for the Kansas Oakland. It was some of the others, the spiritless, cringing little Oaklands, that it felt were in peril. The danger is not past; the scheme, as an earlier correspondent said, is "well planned and monstrous," and *The Sun* again calls upon the friends of the weak and the enemies of monopoly to be on their guard.

And it would seem that those Pacific Coast towns, tho newer and sometimes larger than their Eastern brothers of the same name, have a way of feeling their right to the sole possession of an established name. We recently had the spectacle of Salem, Ore., one of whose citizens communicated with the Mayor of Salem, Mass., requesting the latter city to change its name. The New York *Evening World* remarks editorially of this:

> Gently but firmly refusing to change the name of Salem, Mass., at the request of Salem, Ore., which wants to be able to "advertise itself without confusion," the Mayor of the Massachusetts city writes to the manager of the Western town's Commercial Club:
>
> "I have heard of Salem, Ore. When your little community reaches a population of 50,000 and a valuation placing it in the same class as small Eastern cities—in short, when it reaches the size your manager's nerve has already reached—we will advise you to change your name, for there might be some confusion in having the same, and you surely wouldn't ask the venerable mother of all the Salems to change her name, even at the request of an enterprising and hustling youngster."
>
> What's got into these Pacific Coast and river places? A little while ago Oakland, Cal., asked all other Oaklands in the country to kindly forget that name inasmuch as Oakland, Cal., preferred to be the only Oakland! Eastern cities have set no such example of impudence. Has anybody heard New London, Conn., announcing that it proposed to leave off the "New," and would therefore be glad if all British towns would take the hint? Has anybody ever heard complaints from Paris, Me., that there were getting to be too many Parises, or have the citizens of Rome, N. Y., shown resentment at the frequent confusions they find in reading history?
>
> Somebody should go out and talk to these brash Pacific hamlets.

BACK FROM THE SOUTH POLE

THE first survivors of the recent ill-fated Shackleton expedition to the south pole have lately reached London, and their impressions on being launched into the midst of a great country at war, after more than two years of absence in a land where no news penetrated and time stood still, have been sufficiently startling to be reprinted in many an English paper. From the Manchester *Guardian* are culled a few notes from an interview with George Marston, one of these survivors. To him, reaching London after such an absence, he world seemed to have gone mad; humanity seemed turned topsyturvy. He sketches in his first impressions on reaching England with a masterly effectiveness, as he remarks:

> At last we are steaming up the Thames—not, as we had dreamed of doing, in our own vessel, bringing back the fruits of two years' endeavor, but in a huge iron ship crammed with frozen meat, a minute contribution to the appetite of a nation.
>
> We sail in a world of darkness and silence, past spots where we know busy towns exist. We are challenged, examined, and passed by pugnacious, self-confident small craft. We enter docks in silence and darkness, and overhead the beams of search-lights make ever-changing patterns of light.

Dioxogen
H_2O_2

When you have brushed your teeth—

Your mouth-toilette is only one-half complete. The other, and more important half, is

To clean the mouth—

To clean the mouth thoroughly—to keep it in such a healthy condition that disease germs cannot thrive in it—use

Dioxogen

(a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water)

morning and evening, as a mouth wash. This is the best possible preventive of colds, sore throat and La Grippe—so common at this season of the year, all of which originate in the mouth.

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TRADE MARK
A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE INODOROUS AND HARMLESS
THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO
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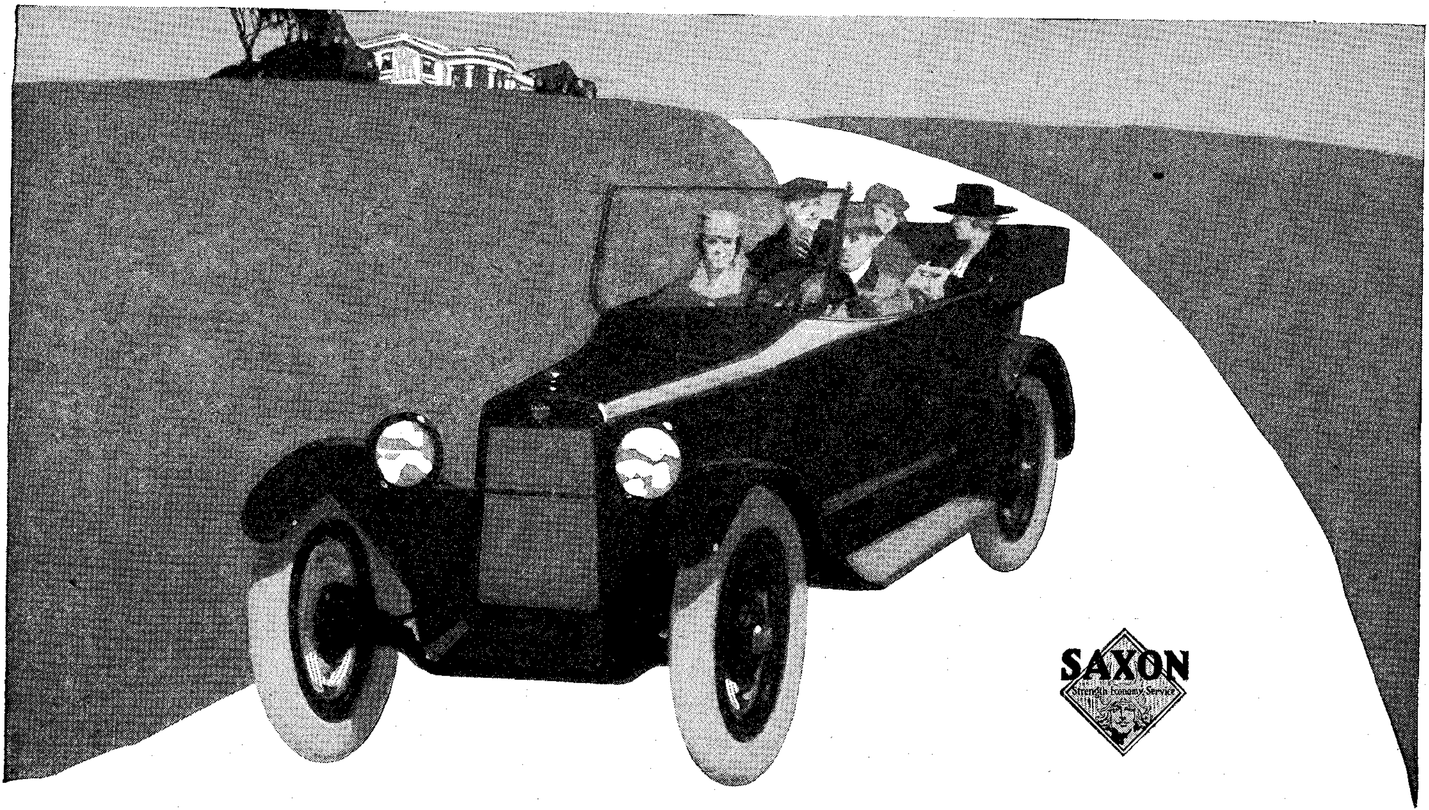


Consider This Certain and Positive Proof of Saxon "Six" Supremacy

Let us dispense with fine phrases and seek facts.

For facts alone form a stable basis upon which to adjudge motor car values.

First of all turn your attention to the Saxon "Six" motor.

Compare it with the car of less than six cylinders that stands highest in your estimation.

Though that "less-than-six" may be developed to the full limit of its possibilities you still will find lapses between its power impulses.

These lapses you know produce the vibration and friction that are the bane of motor life. And they exert considerable injurious effect upon the parts, too.

Gear-shifting becomes more and more frequently a necessity. Acceleration slows up and pulling power lessens.

Finally we see them revealed in growing repair and replacement bills. And shortly the car has reached the end of its usefulness long before it should.

On the other hand, the Saxon motor, with its six cylinders, develops a continuous flow of power. Vibration has been reduced to the minimum. Uniform torque, the ambition of all motor designers, is attained.

Take for example a certain well-known car of less than six cylinders, tested under the same prevailing conditions as Saxon "Six."

At a speed of 20 miles per hour, the Saxon "Six" motor developed 98% more impulses per minute than did the "less-than-six."

This 98% greater percentage of impulses is vitally significant.

And its significance is concretely expressed in the fact that when this "less-than-six" and Saxon "Six" were tested for acceleration, Saxon "Six" revealed 22% faster pick-up.

Nor is it in acceleration alone that this smoother power-flow gives the advantage to Saxon "Six."

In every phase of performance Saxon "Six" must be considered supreme among cars costing less than $1200.

Under the most drastic and gruelling conditions of public and private tests it has earned top place.

Probably you may never feel the inclination or necessity to call upon Saxon "Six" to the full limit of its speed and power.

Nevertheless it is re-assuring to know that should the time come you have the extra speed and power at your command.

On the other hand, you will probably delight many times a day in the pick-up of Saxon Six and in its greater flexibility, which relieves you of gear-shifting to an amazing extent.

Saxon "Six" is $865; "Six" Sedan, $1250; "Four" Roadster, $495; f. o. b. Detroit. Canadian prices: "Six" Touring Car, $1175; "Six" Sedan, $1675; "Four" Roadster, $665. Price of special export models, "Six," $915; "Four," $495; f. o. b. Detroit. (922)

SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, DETROIT

Two years ago we had left home to follow the white trail of the frozen south, to add our tiny efforts to the work which began with life on earth and is still unfinished. We left London when the declaration of war by England was imminent. On leaving our last port of call in South Georgia, we heard of Belgium's fall, of the invaders' sweep on Paris, and of their final check. The Battle of the Marne had been fought. And there for us the curtain fell.

The white lands of the south claimed us, but nature brought our plans to nought. With our ship crusht, our gear scattered, we eventually reached land in our boats with a minute supply of food, there to lie in wet discomfort for four and a half months. Getting into touch once more with the outer world, our senses were stunned by the amazing facts we were called upon to accept. To us the world seemed mad, and we its only sane members.

While news of the daily happenings of the war was being carried to all corners of the earth by every means known to science or by the efforts of the humble runners of the outposts of civilization, we were perhaps the only human beings who were in total ignorance of the happenings of those two years. We had lived the life of primitive man, battling with nature for existence.

Politics and the innumerable small worries of civilization were for us a thing of the past. The fact that nations were fighting for their very existence was a mere shadowy thought. Our struggle with nature had readjusted our minds to the narrow outlook of our forefathers. While civilization had been led step by step to accept as natural every-day occurrences the events of the most bitter war in the world's history, our speculations had narrowed.

Everything seemed new and unworldly to them, he continues. Even the advertising pages of the newspapers, as familiar as their own breakfast-plates at home, seemed to come from another time and clime. While they suggested at first glance nothing which might have occurred to break the even placidity of every-day life, nevertheless, it was a life not of the kind to which they remembered themselves as being formerly accustomed. He adds:

From the gloomy tale of the pessimist to the jaunty tale of the fatuous optimist; from the terrible array of facts and figures to the irrepressible humor from the very trenches themselves—all appeared somehow inconsistent. And during our unavoidably slow return many were the eager inquiries we made of chance acquaintances from home and many were the conflicting reports we received.

Perhaps not until entering the London docks in silence and darkness—fascinated by the search-lights as they swept across the sky, peering behind every little cloud for lurking danger—did we realize that war was a reality, that the very clouds themselves must now be regarded as a possible menace.

The depth of the change in the life of London dawned on us gradually. Day by day small, unfamiliar incidents multiplied until we felt strangers in our own home. By day the streets present more or less their old aspect, but the stream of traffic is thinned and the discarded hansoms and four-wheelers have come back. Women have got the chance to show what they can do and nobly they have responded. We are filled with admiration for their obvious capability.

The armed guards on our railways and docks; the warnings to the public in railway-carriages; the convalescent soldiers in the street; the search-lights which scan the sky; and the cheerful way in which dark, clear nights are spoken of as "good *Zep* weather"—all combine to overpower the home-comer with strangeness. The cheerful willingness of the people to bear greater and greater burdens, to sacrifice, one after another, treasured privileges, is wonderful when viewed from our perspective. The stress of the past two years is, we feel, responsible for the air of increased consideration everywhere in evidence. People seem now to have a bond of friendship arising from a common cause.

"TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING"

WHAT happens when a great liner, on her maiden voyage, hits an ice-berg and sinks in half an hour was learned by the public when the *Titanic* went down, in 1912, and the details were received in unparalleled horror. Now, what happens when a liner, bound for a British port and loaded with contraband, is torpedoed without warning has become known through the tales of survivors of the steamer *Laconia*, recently submarined off the Irish coast. How the vessel slowly settled, how the passengers were hastily bundled into open boats, where they floated for hours so exposed to the weather that three of them are known to have died, is the burthen of all narratives received after the life-boats began to make land.

Particularly heartrending are two instances retold by survivors concerning the deaths of three passengers who succumbed to exposure in open boats. Mrs. Mary Hoy and her daughter, of Chicago, were in their rooms in light apparel when the steamer was hit, but rushed immediately to the deck. The life-boat in which they were put soon became half filled with icy water, and shock proved too much for the elder woman. In the New York *Tribune* the account continues in the words of a survivor:

"Mrs. Hoy died in the arms of her daughter. Her body slipt off into the sea out of her daughter's weakened arms. The heart-broken daughter succumbed a few minutes afterward, and her body fell over the side of the boat as we were tossed by the huge waves.

"In icy water up to her knees for two hours, the daughter all the time bravely supported her aged mother, uttering words of encouragement to her. From the start both were violently seasick, which, coupled with the cold and exposure, gradually wore down their strength. They were brave women.

"The first to die in our boat was W. Irvine Robinson, of Toronto. After his body had been consigned to the sea we tossed about for an hour, getting more

That Yearning for the Right Pipe Tobacco

When you see a man fill his pipe from a tin or package of unfamiliar color or design, do you wonder if ***he*** has found the ***right*** tobacco?

Are you convinced that some men enjoy their pipes more than you do yours?

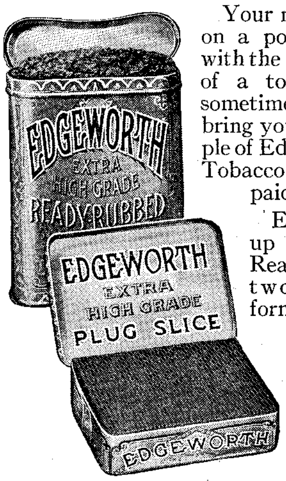
Are you willing to believe that there is a tobacco on the market that you might like better than the kind you bought last time?

You haven't "tried them all," you know. Unless you are in the tobacco business, you probably couldn't guess ***within a thousand*** of the number of brands of tobacco manufactured in America.

So there's a big chance that you are still yearning for the pipe tobacco that is just what you like.

Maybe it's Edgeworth.

We don't know, but we will make *it* possible for you to find out, by sending you a sample free, if you will just signify that you are willing to try it.



Your name and address on a post card, together with the name and address of a tobacco store you sometimes patronize, will bring you a generous sample of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, free and postpaid.

Edgeworth is put up in Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. The two differ only in form—they are the same tobacco. Edgeworth is worked up from the properly aged tobacco leaf, put through a drying and "ordering" process and under enormous pressure made into flat cakes or plugs. These plugs are then placed under keen, thin blades that slice them into oblong slices. In this form they are sold as Plug Slice. Edgeworth Plug Slice comes to you wrapped in gold foil, in flat blue tins, and the one-to-a-pipeful slices are prepared for the pipe by rubbing the slice in the hand until it is broken into small bits.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready for the pipe—rubbed up in special machines before packing.

You may sample either the Plug Slice or the Ready-Rubbed, and if you wish to try both, we will send both, free and postpaid.

If you have never tried Edgeworth, you will never have a more favorable opportunity.

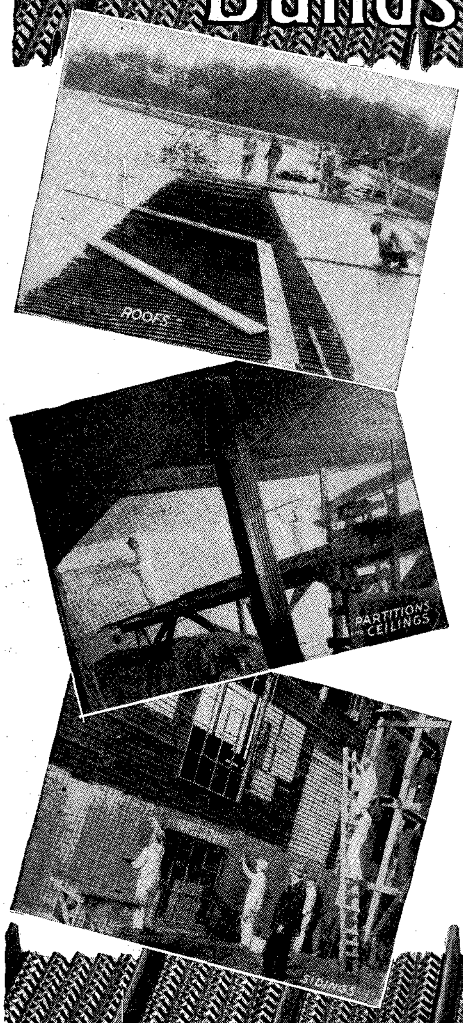
When we start to describe its mellowness, or its flavors, our words have a more or less empty sound and we prefer simply to invite you to try it.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 25c and 50c. for large tins, $1.00 for *humidor tin.* Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

If you will accept the proffer of the samples, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

Cuts Building Costs
-Builds Better



Any type of building involves two items of expense—*material* and *labor*. Hy-Rib effects savings in both.

Hy-Rib is a steel-meshed sheathing with deep stiffening ribs. Its use eliminates forms, studs, stiffening channels and all special equipment. Labor cost, too, is lowered, for the operation is simplicity itself. The easily handled sheets are quickly set in place and the concrete or plaster applied.

Besides reducing labor and material cost, HY-RIB provides a better building. Unnecessary weight is eliminated, valuable floor space saved. Such a building, being permanent and fireproof, is more valuable from a sales and rental viewpoint.

HY-RIB is used inside for partitions, floors, ceilings, etc.—outside for roofs, sidings, stucco work, etc. Suitable for the smallest residence or the largest factory. Hy-Rib Products also include Rib Lath, Diamond Lath, Channels, Studs, Corner Beads, Base Screeds, etc.

Valuable Hy-Rib Handbook sent free to prospective builders

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Representatives in Principal Cities

Kahn Building Products for modern permanent construction cover ***Reinforced Concrete*** *in all its phases;* ***Steel Window Sash*** *of every type;* ***Metal Lath*** *for plaster and stucco;* ***Pressed Steel*** *joists and studs.* ***All Steel Buildings*** *of panel units, etc.*

KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

HY-RIB

Everybody's Flower Garden

Explains practically all of the materials and methods at the disposal of the amateur to-day, and shows how to have a beautiful garden at the least expense and labor. Deals with roses, lawns, carnations, pinks, sweet peas, dahlias, shrubs, insect friends and pests, etc., and hundreds of other things. Profusely illustrated with designs, diagrams, and half-tones 152 pages, cloth, 75c net; by mail, 83c.

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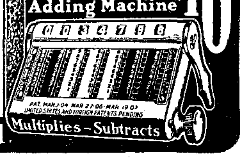
OVER 100,000 IN USE

Mostly sold through recommendation. For PERSONAL DESK or GENERAL OFFICE
It checks mental calculations
Buy through your Stationer
Write for 10-day trial offer.
G. GANCHER, A. A. M. Co,
148 Duane Street, New York

Golden Gem PORTABLE **Adding Machine** $10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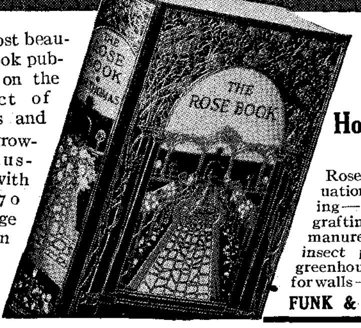


The most beautiful book published on the subject of Roses and Rose-growing. Illustrated with over 70 full-page plates in color and half-tone.

A beautiful all-year-round guide for the lover or grower of Roses. By H. H. Thomas, assisted by Mr. Walter Easlea.

How to Plant—How to Care For—How to Perfect Various Types of Roses

Rose gardens in general—situation—soil—planting—pruning—budding—layering—grafting—seed—cuttings—manures for Roses—diseases and *insect pests — Roses for* the greenhouse — Rose hedges—Roses for walls — Roses for fences, arches, pillars, etc. — Rose-growing for exhibition — feeding Roses — training—planting—staking—Roses from seed—top dressing—transplanting—list of varieties for various purposes, etc.

Price $2.00 net; by mail, $2.16

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

and more water until the gunwales were almost level with the sea.

"Then Mr. Ivatt, who was not physically strong, succumbed in the arms of his fiancée, who was close beside him, trying in vain to keep him warm by throwing her wealth of hair about his neck. Even after he died she refused to give him up, and altho the additional weight made the situation more dangerous for us all we yielded to her pitiful pleading and allowed her to keep the body. It was taken aboard the rescuing patrol, from which it was buried. The burial aboard the patrol, at which I officiated, was a solemn and memorable ceremony.

"The Hoys were the next to pass away after Mr. Ivatt. Then a fireman died, and later two others of the crew who were too thinly clad to resist exposure. Altogether we were in the boat ten hours. We were rescued in the middle of the morning."

The *Laconia* was torpedoed at about ten thirty in the evening, after a search-light had suddenly been flashed on her stern by the roving submarine, apparently for the purpose of identifying the vessel. In the New York *Times* a vividly pictorial account is given of the scenes which attended the sinking, and we read:

The last dinner of the voyage was over and some of the women had already turned in and were actually in bed. In the smoke-room men were playing auction bridge. Half a dozen children were romping in the saloon. The *Laconia* was showing no lights and keeping a sharp lookout.

Immediately following a glimpse of uninterrupted moonlight at about 9:15 o'clock the first torpedo crashed into the liner, hitting her well aft. There was no sign of the attacker and nobody even saw the shark-fin wake of the torpedo on its journey. The ship shivered under the blow. Everybody felt it and knew what had happened, but there was not the slightest panic on board.

Captain Irvine instantly ordered the turning on of every light in the ship, and in half a dozen seconds the vessel was ablaze with electricity. The familiar boat-drill, practised zealously every day by all on board, was repeated all over again as if it were a drill and no more. All the boats, fully equipped and provisioned, were swung out. As the ship began to settle down, the women and children were taken off first, and the rest of the passengers followed.

A quarter of an hour after the ship had been struck she had listed heavily to starboard. Then, as the water-tight bulkheads on the port side began to fill, she slowly righted herself and lay on an even keel once more.

The *Laconia* was sinking, but so slowly that the murderous *U*-boat, watching near by, bobbed up again close alongside and let fly another torpedo. Far amidships it crashed into the engine-room, and that was the end of the *Laconia*.

The Rev. Joseph Waring, of New York, was in an officer's stateroom when the vessel was hit, and realizing the peril in which they were, he rushed at once to put on a life-preserver. After adjusting it, he proceeded to the deck. We read then in his words:

"I went to Lifeboat 9, which was the

boat allotted to me during boat-drill. There was some confusion owing to a number of electric lights having been extinguished by the explosion, but on the whole the passengers were calm and collected. When the men passengers were getting into the boat they were told not to, as there were women standing by. The women and their friend, a young man, were got into the boat at once. I and others followed them. The boat was then lowered away, but the tackles jammed and left it hanging at a very dangerous angle. Dr. Kennedy cut the rope and it went safely into the water. A similar difficulty arose in Life-boat 7. It was in danger of fouling our boat. Dr. Kennedy again saved the situation by swinging a rope aside, and Life-boat 7 was launched safely."

Father Waring added that one accident occurred by which a boat got smashed in and some of those in her must have been severely injured or killed. The night was very dark, which rendered it difficult for him to see what was taking place all around him, but he did see the ship struck by a second torpedo, which soon made it apparent that the *Laconia* had no chance of floating, and she disappeared stern first. The boats kept pretty well together, but some fell in with patrol-boats before others.

Sewell H. Gregory, an English saloon-passenger, said that altho darkness had set in when the ship was struck, perfect order was maintained aboard.

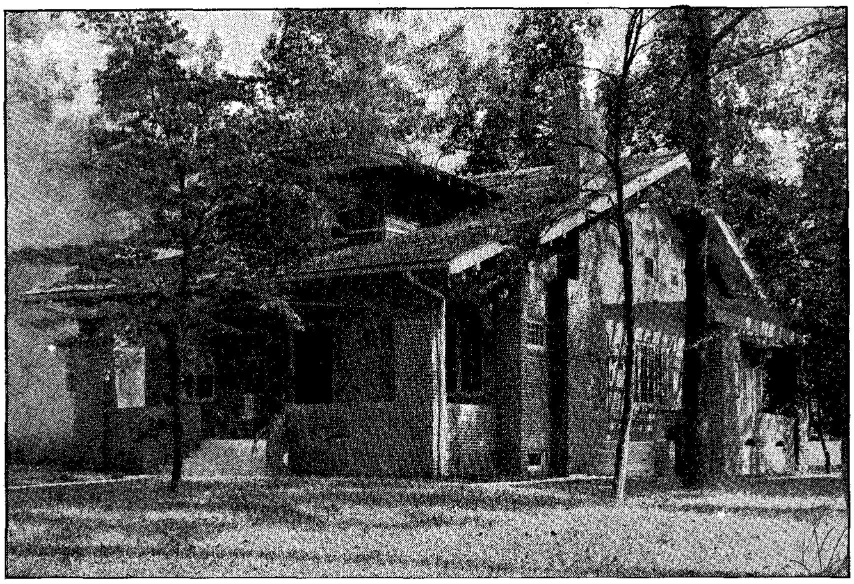
"I was in the lounge at the time," he said, "and with many other passengers made my way to the boat-deck. When the torpedo struck the ship she took a list to starboard, then righted herself, and all the boats were got out. The officers were splendid. When the boats were clear of the ship we heard the explosion of a second torpedo. I distinctly saw the vessel list over. Almost half an hour elapsed between the first and second explosions. It was the second that settled the fate of the *Laconia*, and she sank by the head. After being in the boat for six hours we were picked up by a patrol-boat."

Mrs. Mills, of Toronto, who was a saloon-passenger, said her experience was a terrible one, but the way the officers and crew behaved was most admirable. At Mrs. Mills's remark, a man present said: "Yes, and take it from me none aboard were more splendid than the ladies. They set an example to all of us." Mrs. Mills laughingly commented: "The ladies were good. We were all in the dining-room and knew instantly what had happened." They had had boat-drills aboard several times and knew perfectly well what to do.

From another passenger, J. F. Fotheringham, of Sydney, Australia, we learn:

"I happened to be in the smoke-room at the time playing cards with a few friends. I immediately went on deck and was taken by an officer to a boat in which were twenty-one others. The boat was let down too quickly, and I called out to those aboard, but they continued to lower us down rapidly, with the result that the side of our boat came in contact with the *Laconia*, and four or five feet of our little craft was broken in.

"When we reached the water the sea came in over the gunwale, but I got an oar and pushed off about six feet. We were then able to use the oars, but we were full of water. All the other life-boats were able to use their lights, but, tho we tried several



Residence, Chevy Chase, Md. *Hunter & Bell, Architects*

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2. Is a fireproof house
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6. Is the best investment

"Fisklock"-"Tapestry" Brick is the best and, owing to the low cost of construction and maintenance, is the most economical of all building materials.

It provides an eight inch wall with a two inch air space.

It is stronger than solid brick, and has all the advantages of solid brick but none of its disadvantages.

It has all the beauty, permanence and low cost of up-keep of solid "Tapestry" Brick with better insulating qualities than any other material.

"Fisklock" is made in a wide range of reds and golden buffs, and has been used successfully in almost every type of building.

Our beautifully illustrated books, "FISKLOCK"-"TAPESTRY" BRICK and "TAPESTRY" BRICKWORK, mailed upon request.

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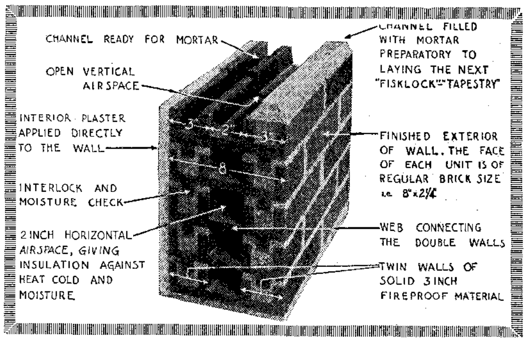
CHANNEL READY FOR MORTAR
OPEN VERTICAL AIR SPACE
INTERIOR PLASTER APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE WALL
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FINISHED EXTERIOR OF WALL. THE FACE OF EACH UNIT IS OF REGULAR BRICK SIZE i.e. 8"x2¼"
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There's something about it you'll like-
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Herbert
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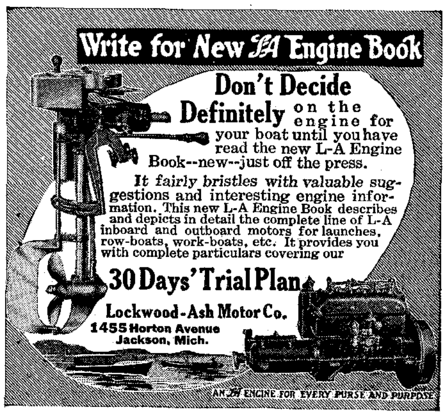

Write for New L-A Engine Book

Don't Decide Definitely on the engine for your boat until you have read the new L-A Engine Book--new--just off the press.

It fairly bristles with valuable suggestions and interesting engine information. This new L-A Engine Book describes and depicts in detail the complete line of L-A inboard and outboard motors for launches, row-boats, work-boats, etc. It provides you with complete particulars covering our

30 Days' Trial Plan

Lockwood-Ash Motor Co.
1455 Horton Avenue
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AN L-A ENGINE FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE

The New Oliver Nine

How We Will Save American Business Millions of Dollars

The New Plans of The Oliver Typewriter Company

This is a proposal to sell new Oliver Typewriters for half what they used to cost. New machines of our latest model—Oliver Nine. That without altering the value one penny. All by ending a monstrous selling cost. If that interests you, we claim a few minutes' attention.

WE now propose to revolutionize the typewriter business.

This is the time when American industries must prepare for the end of the war. New economic adjustments are inevitable.

So we announce here what The Oliver Typewriter Company proposes to do.

Henceforth there will be no expensive sales force of 15,000 salesmen and agents. No high office rents in 50 cities. No idle stocks.

PRICES CUT IN TWO

By eliminating these terrific and mounting expenses, we will reduce the price of the Oliver Nine from the standard level of $100 to $49.

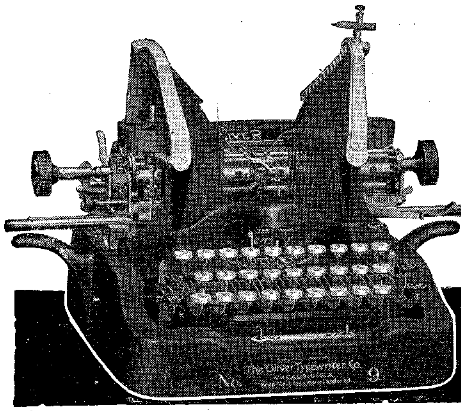
This means that you will save $51 per machine. This plan, were it to become universal, would save all who buy typewriters over $100,000,000 a year.

This is not philanthropy on our part. While our plan saves *you* much, it also saves for *us*.

There is nothing more wasteful in the whole realm of business than our old ways of selling typewriters. Who wants to continue them? Wouldn't you rather pocket 50 per cent for yourself?

THE SITUATION

On each Oliver Typewriter for which the user paid $100, more than half has been spent for salaries, traveling expenses, and commissions to an army of salesmen and agents.



Thousands of dollars have been spent in maintaining expensive branch houses and show rooms in many cities.

Our new plan now saves all this useless waste and brings the typewriter business down to a rock bottom basis.

NEW CONDITIONS

Up to now it has cost manufacturers a great deal to educate people to universal typewriting. But that period is past. Large, expensive sales forces are no longer needed.

The time has come when everybody may use a typewriter—not merely experts.

The growth of the Oliver business and the greater use of typewriters give us the opportunity to revolt from old methods.

BUSINESS MUST HEED

You have read of after-war industrial conditions. You have probably read the warnings of such men as Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation and President Vanderlip of the National City Bank, that American business must reach new planes of efficiency.

The Oliver Typewriter Company is more prosperous today than ever before—the present Oliver Nine is the most popular model ever made. So we propose to make this change at the height of our success.

Our new plan, we know, will win. People are prepared for new economic adjustments. Thousands will welcome this announcement. It heralds a standard typewriter at a price never before possible.

WHO CAN RESIST?

Now *note this fact carefully.* We offer the very same Oliver Nine—the latest model—brand new—full standard equipment—for $49, the exact one which was $100 until this advertisement. Every Oliver Typewriter is fully guaranteed.

This is the first time in history that a new, standard $100 typewriter has been offered for $49. We do not offer a substitute machine—cheaper, different, or rebuilt. Only new Oliver Nines, direct from the factory to you.

You may have one of these Oliver Nines for inspection without paying a cent. You decide in the privacy of your office or your home. There will be no forceful salesman—working for a commission—to influence you.

Then you may take advantage of our monthly payment plan amounting to 10 cents a day.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

Now, we ask you, is the old sales plan necessary? Must we turn over to salesmen more than half of what you pay? Must we continue, at your cost, all of the unnecessary expenses? Or would you rather have us save $51 and give the whole saving to you?

Read all of the details on the opposite page. Then order an Oliver Nine for free trial or send for our startling book, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy." Mail the coupon.

Famous the World Over

Was $100—Now $49

A $2,000,000 Guarantee That This $49 Typewriter Was $100

The Sales Policy Alone Is Changed—Not the Machine

The Oliver Nine—the latest and best model—will be sent direct from the factory to you upon approval. Five days' free trial. No money down—no C. O. D. No salesmen to influence you. Be your own salesman and save $51. Over a year to pay. Mail the coupon now.

THE Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee; the Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine—our latest and best model—which until this advertisement was $100.

This announcement deals only with a change in sales policy.

The Oliver Typewriter Company is at the height of its success. With its huge financial resources it has determined to place the typewriter industry on a different basis. This, you admit, is in harmony with the economic trend of the times.

For $49, whether you buy *one* Oliver Nine or one *hundred*, you receive the exact machine which was $100, fully guaranteed.

THE LATEST MODEL

This Oliver Nine is a twenty-year development. It is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model that we have ever built.

More than that, it is the best typewriter, in fifty ways, that anybody ever turned out. If any typewriter in the world is worth $100, it is this Oliver Nine.

It is the same commercial machine purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., the National Biscuit Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other leading businesses. Over 600,000 are in daily use.

SIMPLIFIED SELLING

Our new plan is extremely simple. It is in accord with the tendency of the times.

It makes it possible for the consumer to deal direct with the producer.

You may order from this advertisement by using the coupon below.

We don't ask a penny down on deposit—no C. O. D.

When the typewriter arrives, put it to every test—use it as you would your own. If you decide to keep it, you have more than a year to pay for it. Our terms are $3.00 per month.

Or if you wish additional information, write us or send your address on this coupon for our proposition in detail. We immediately mail you our de luxe catalog and all information which you would otherwise obtain from a typewriter salesman.

10 CENTS A DAY

In making our terms of $3.00 a month—the equivalent of 10 cents a day—we make it possible for everyone to own a typewriter. To own it for 50 per cent less than any other standard machine.

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

Remember, we offer here one of the most durable, one of the greatest, one of the most successful typewriters ever built. If anyone ever builds a better, it will be Oliver.

WHY PAY $100?

Why now pay the extra tax of $51 when you may obtain a brand new Oliver Nine—a world favorite—for $49?

As a user, why not revolt? Just as we have revolted from frenzied competition.

Cut out the frills and order direct from this advertisement.

Or send for our remarkable book entitled, "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy." You will not be placed under the slightest obligation.

Send today for your Oliver Nine or for further facts—many of which can't be printed here. Check the coupon below and mail today.

The Oliver Typewriter Company
1033 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

NOTE CAREFULLY—This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial *or* further information. Check carefully which you wish.

To the Big User

This announcement is of particular value to you. Big users will save hundreds and thousands of dollars. An absolutely new Model 9 Oliver Typewriter, fully guaranteed, at a list price of $49, presents an opportunity unparalleled in the history of the industry. To save 50 per cent is certainly interesting to any business man, especially when the value remains unaltered. You know the Oliver. This present Model 9 is operated by any stenographer or typist, including touch operators.

We suggest to purchasing agents or buyers whose concerns use typewriters in quantity to get in touch with us immediately. Write today for further particulars relating to large users.

This Coupon Is Worth $51

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
1033 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is........................

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy," your de luxe catalogs and further information.

Name..

Street Address................................

City....................*State*....................

Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute and Executive Committee, National Housewives' League.

The De Luxe Refrigerator—100% Efficient—Saves 1/3 on Ice Bills—Properly Preserves the Food

Here is the handsome, expertly-built, lifetime refrigerator that protects you and your family against half-spoilt, unappetizing food and offensive odors. The "MONROE" has beautiful, snow-white food compartments, molded in *One Piece of Genuine Inch-Thick Solid Porcelain Ware*, with every corner rounded. Not a single joint, crack, or crevice to harbor dirt, germs, moisture or odors. As easily cleaned, and *kept clean*, as a china dish.

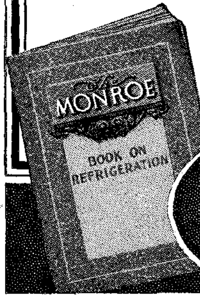
MONROE
SOLID PORCELAIN
REFRIGERATOR

Brings an actual saving of 1/3 on ice bills. Will outlast half a dozen ordinary refrigerators and will earn its price several times over. Air-tight walls and doors. Perfectly insulated—thoroughly *locks out the heat.* Patented automatic locks *keep* the doors shut absolutely tight, so there is no leakage of cold air.

No other refrigerator is built like the famous "MONROE." Found in thousands of the best homes, leading hospitals and institutions where clean, wholesome food is demanded. It should be in *your* home.

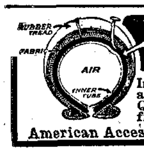
Not sold in stores—shipped direct from factory—freight prepaid—monthly payments if desired.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
123 BENSON ST., LOCKLAND, OHIO



Write today for this valuable book! It's free. Full of interesting facts on home refrigeration and preservation of foods. Shows how to cut ice bills. Tells what to look for, and what to avoid, in selecting a refrigerator.

30 DAYS' HOME TRIAL



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Inner armour for automobile tires. Double mileage. Prevent 90% of all punctures and blowouts. Quickly applied. Low cost. Big sales. Details free. Agents wanted. Liberal profits. Act quick.
American Accessories Co. 216 Gulow St., Cincinnati, O.

I Print MY OWN
Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalogue presses, TYPE, cards.
THE PRESS CO. D-23. MERIDEN. CONN.

WHERE TO KEEP THE CAR

It's a bigger problem than the price of gasoline, and once solved correctly means a saving of time, trouble and money. Our book, "Where to Keep the Car," should be read by every owner of an automobile. Send for it today. WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY, Dept. D, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Where to Keep the Car

THIS BOOK SOLVES THE PROBLEM

times, we were not able to use ours. At times the sea washed over us almost up to our chests. Every wave pitched us about. It was a horrible experience.

"Six persons died in our boat and one member of the crew threw himself over the side, owing to the awful tortures we were enduring. Three of the dead were women. A negro, after showing signs of distress, died within an hour. We had to throw the body overboard to lighten the weight of the boat. The same thing occurred when the others died. But this presented another difficulty. In the boat there were two large water-tight compartments, fore and aft, and four small ones in the center. Owing to the damage to our craft at the start, those in the center, with no weight now to keep them down, were forced up, and the water rushed in on us.

"There was a French lady in the boat whose name I think was Siklosi. She was crossing to appear at the Ambassador Theater in London. She was a plucky little lady, but how she went through what she did is marvelous. Her cousin, I think he was, who was with us in the boat, died from exposure, but she did not believe he was dead, and got me to place an oar between the seats on which we stretched him. I knew he was dead, but had not the heart to throw him overboard.

"During the night we saw a ship's light in quite near to us. We shouted with all our might, but it was of no use. At dawn we saw a vessel far off from us. We shouted again and again, and then I got an oar and tied a white garment to it. They sent up a rocket to signal they had seen us. We could not have lasted another half hour. We had been almost eight hours in the boat.

"The submarine gave not the slightest warning. Her first torpedo struck us behind the engine-room. Just after we got away from the ship they fired another."

Dr. F. Dunstan Sargent, a missionary on the way to assume duties as a chaplain in France, adds to the details of the disaster, recounting:

"There were four women, including Mrs. Hoy and her daughter, who both died from exposure, and had to be thrown overboard in order to lighten the weight in the boat. It was very sad and hurt us terribly, but there was nothing else to do if those in the boat were to be saved.

"Our trouble began when we selected the boat we did. We had been told by the officers that if the ship listed we were to go in the boats on the side toward which the list was. We did not notice any list in the *Laconia*, and when we were being sent down we found the side of our boat was being crushed against the vessel's side. I shouted out to those on deck, but they did not hear me. Not that there was any confusion aboard, but the noise was deafening, and it was impossible to hear anything. When we were about six feet from the water the men at the ropes stopt lowering us, and we shouted to them to let us down. A man at the fore davit suddenly let go, so our boat plunged into the water by the head, with our stern six feet in the air. We were nearly thrown into the water. We again called out to the man at the other davit to lower away, and he did so.

"The oars were tied up and I freed some of them by cutting the ropes with a penknife, but we then found it impossible to use them, as the boat was full of water.

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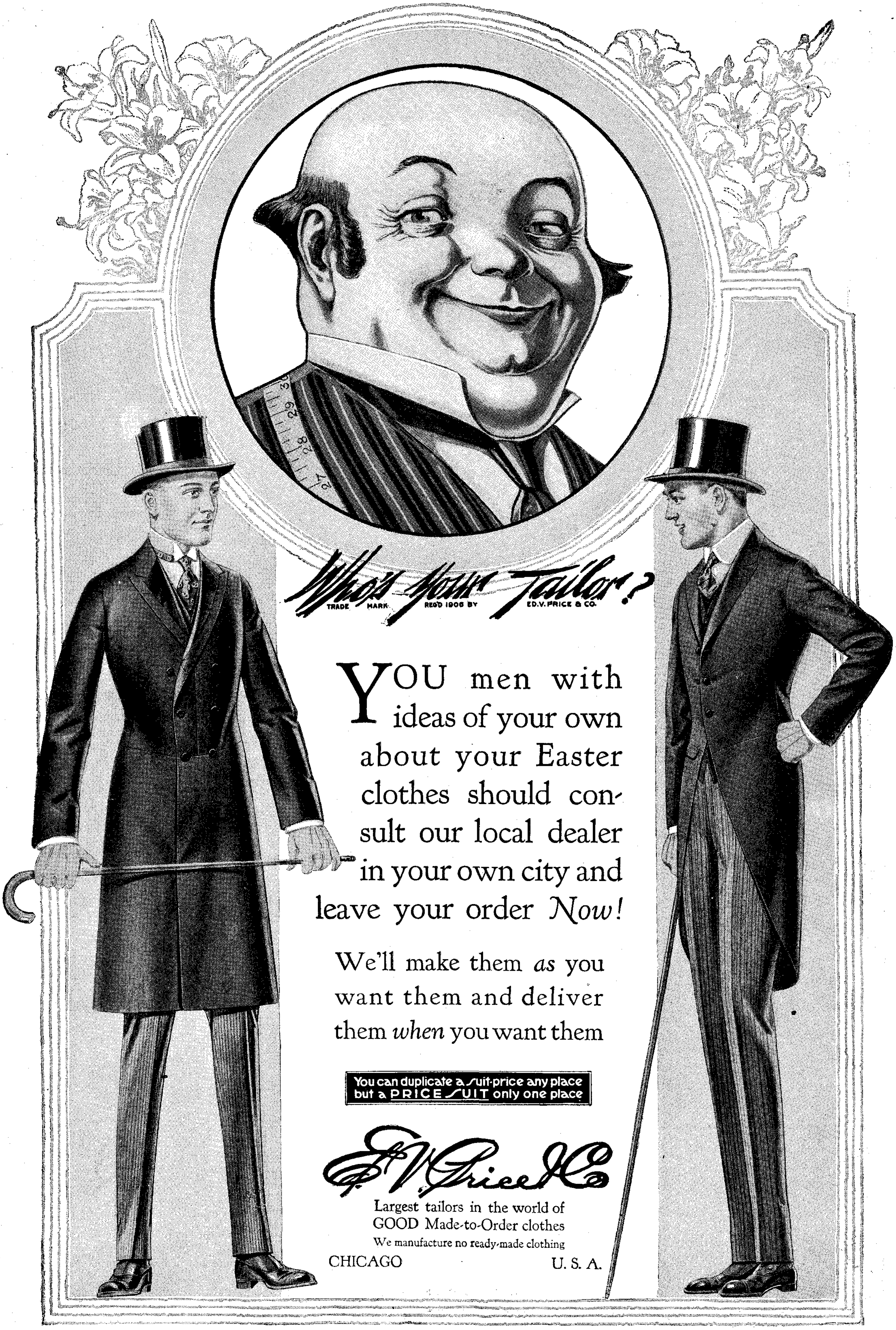

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I saw that the position was most dangerous and that we ran great risk of being swept down by the *Laconia*, so gave orders to the men to push off from the side of the vessel. We got clear and then we became separated from the other boats. To add to our difficulty, the man with the electric torch was swept overboard during the night, so we were left without light.

"During the night I saw some of the other boats and thought of swimming toward one of them, but I had seen one of our men swept overboard. He was a fine swimmer, but the sea took him away as if he were cork. The waves continually broke in on us. Seven persons died in our boat. It was a frightful experience for the women, and they were absolutely demoralized with fear, and little wonder, considering our dreadful position. I am firmly of the belief that we could not have kept afloat another twenty-five minutes."

Father Sargent's feet and hands are considerably swollen from the exposure.

We also learn of a thrilling nocturnal colloquy with an officer of the submarine, after the vessel was on her way down and the fragile boats were scattered over the waves. *The Times* relates:

All the boats were well out of range of the maelstrom as she went down. Round about in the flickering moonlight the little fleet of life-boats lay rocking on the swell, their passengers watching her last struggles, every soul silent and tense with emotion.

Boat 15 was standing by with women passengers of the second class on board and a full complement of sixty persons all told. Suddenly, right under her bows, rose the submarine once more, as a long cloak of cloud trailed across the moon and darkened the sea.

"We could only see the beast dimly," said one of the women, "but it was a huge, black shape, dwarfing us and drenching us as it rose. We could make out two guns on board, and big guns they were, too.

"Standing by, on the platform by the periscope, were two or three men, and one of them, who said he was commander, spoke to us in a very soft voice. His English was quite good, but guttural.

"'What is the name of your ship, her tonnage and her cargo?'" he said.

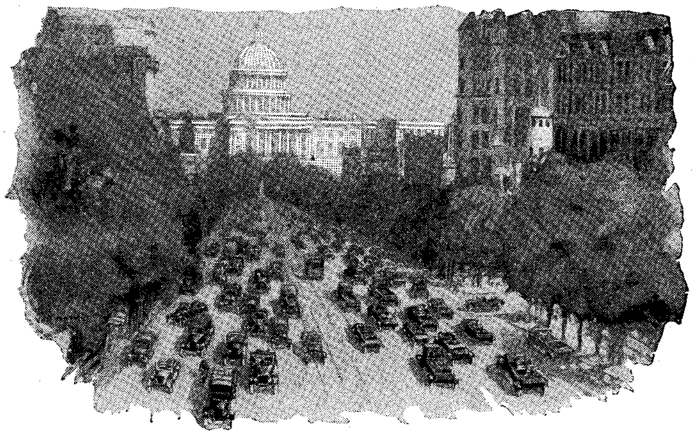
"Somebody near me said: 'Don't tell the murderer anything; let's just sing "Rule, Britannia," at him and defy him to do his worst.' But the steward in charge of the boat wisely said: 'No, we had better not do that. We are entirely in his hands, and the best thing to do is to answer his questions.' Then he sang out:

"'I want to tell you first that we have got women and children on board, in case you're thinking of sending us down as well as our ship.'

"The commander of the submarine then said: 'What's become of your captain and where is he? I want him, Is he on board that boat?'

"Somebody replied that the captain of the British ship was doing his duty in the place where a British captain would always be found. To this the submarine commander could find no suitable reply, and after other questions he had asked had been answered he said no more beyond informing the crew of one boat that a vessel would be on the scene to pick them up.

"'Good-night,' said he, and then he



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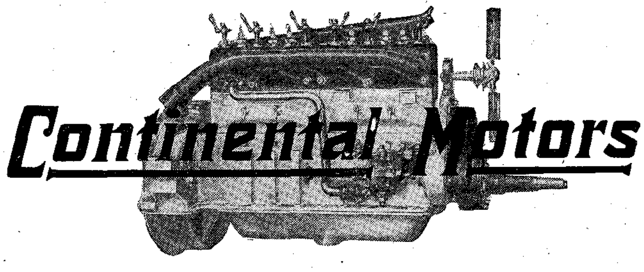

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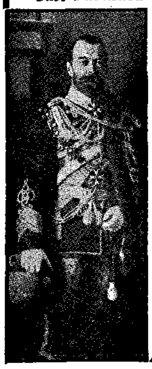

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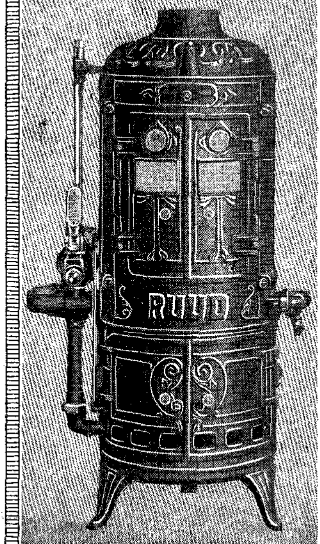

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and his ship vanished, and nothing more was seen of them.

"For hours and hours the life-boats cruised around in the empty sea, and it was after midnight when the flash-light of the first rescue ship picked them out and gathered the derelicts one by one to its fold."

FROM CIGARS TO THE OPERA

THIS may sound like the synopsis of events after dinner in some metropolitan home, but it really represents the greater part of the lives of two famous public figures. There seems to be some strange affinity between the production of cigars and the production of opera. Two of the greatest operatic impresarios America has known started their business careers in tobacco-factories. There was Oscar Hammerstein, who came to this country as a youth and found his first employment, if tradition be credited, in a cigar-maker's in New York. Then, after a spectacular career as a theatrical manager, he invented a cigar-making machine that made him rich, and with the proceeds he became the first successful producer of high-class opera without a coterie of backers to stand the shock of failure.

His successor, according to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, is Max Rabinoff, who has put the Boston National Grand Opera Company on firm feet, carried a troupe of stars through the country, produced novelties, and cleared expenses withal. And Rabinoff, too, started, when he first came to America, in a Western cigar-factory. He came from Russia as a child, eager for a musical career, but lacking the necessary connections for introductions and the necessary money for study. To-day, tho still under forty, he stands on the record of having brought grand opera to scores of cities which had never known it before. We are told:

> Facts rush in where fiction fears to tread.
>
> Max Rabinoff came to America when he was but thirteen years of age. He had studied three years in a Moscow gymnasium. His father was a criminal-court attorney and hoped that his son would be content to follow him. But the heart of Max was set upon America and opportunity. He wasn't exactly sure in detail just what he wanted to do; but he wanted to "do things," and America, he was sure, was the place where things are done. He had a passion for music, but that could wait. It was America first for Max.
>
> They told him America was full of immigrants who came here with high hopes and were working like slaves for a bare living. He knew it was true. For two years he read everything he could find about America. Then he decided that he would rather work like a slave in a free country than to have things easy in a country where his hands were tied.
>
> Tobacco-stripping was his first job when he finally landed in northwest Chicago. It lasted only three weeks, but before then Max had registered in night-school. Then he met a compatriot in the upholstery

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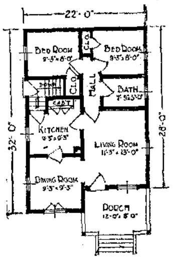

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business who asked him to come over to the factory and learn mattress-making. He went. He joined the Knights of Labor. Soon he was getting a man's wages. In a few years he was making forty dollars a week. Then he quit his job.

So far he had paralleled the lives of a good many other *successful immigrants.* But if he hadn't been wise enough to be foolish at this particular stage the world would never have heard of Max Rabinoff. He quit his job in order to enter the University of Illinois. He had saved almost forty dollars a week for a definite purpose. To take a musical course? By no means. Young Rabinoff wanted with the greatest yearning to become a great musician. But he wasn't in a hurry about becoming a musical graduate. He studied analytical chemistry. He studied music hard, wherever he had the chance. But he studied America harder yet. And one of the worst things about aspiring musicians in America, he discovered, is their habit of starving to death. Analytical chemists don't have to do that. Mattress-makers don't, either; but that was different. One can't study music in a mattress-factory.

During vacation Max made love to the piano, studying harmony and counterpoint under Hans Van Schiller. He had no piano of his own, so he went to the Chicago warerooms of a big Western piano company. He said he wanted to practise—said it in the Rabinoff way, the way in which he had told his father he wanted to come to America. There was no turning him away.

"Who is making that good music?" asked the head of the piano firm, as he happened into the warerooms. He was told about the unusual Russian boy, and sent for him. He learned to his surprize that Max was not a down-and-out genius.

"I have money in the bank," Max informed him with a happy laugh. "And when that's gone I'll get some more. But I don't want to leave this artistic atmosphere until I have to."

"How would you like to do some collecting for us?"

This, we learn, seemed to be his chance. While he had previously been getting forty dollars a week at an uncongenial position, he was now earning eight dollars a week, with atmosphere. Atmosphere meant a great deal to him, and Rabinoff was willing to chance it. He realized that sporting blood was not always a heritage of the Briton, or his cousin, the American. The account continues:

> As he advanced to the position of piano salesman his income grew astonishingly. So did the atmosphere. One day he sold two pianos, and before the week was out he had sold six. In a few months his sales in the Jewish and Polish districts of Chicago astonished the management. They gave him a free hand. He became the "high" salesman of the concern. The record he made still stands.
>
> The fairy's wand was evidently getting in its work, and young Rabinoff meanwhile followed his original plan. Whenever he saw several good openings ahead, he took them all. In this case, at least, art did not make war upon common sense. Music didn't interfere with business, and business was giving music its glorious chance.
>
> He induced the company to establish

BRUNSWICK
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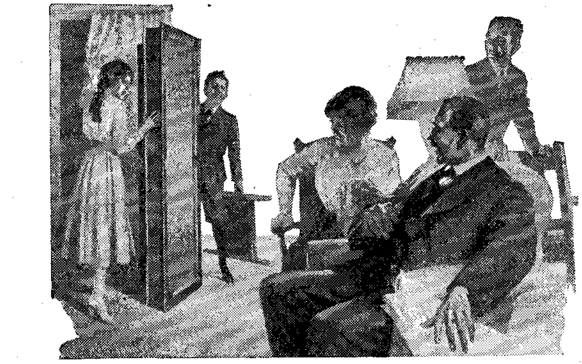

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Orange, N. J.

foreign branches, and he was selected to install them. He now knew English, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, German, French, and Lithuanian. He seldom discovered a person with whom he could not converse. He became head of the foreign trade department and of the advertising department. As these two jobs were hardly enough to keep him busy, he established a mail-order department.

More important still, Max Rabinoff took charge of many of the musical recitals conducted under the auspices of the firm. It was here that the real meaning of the fairy's words first became clear. He had heard them whispered in his ear since childhood, but not until now did he understand.

"I am going to be a manager," he said. And he quit his job again.

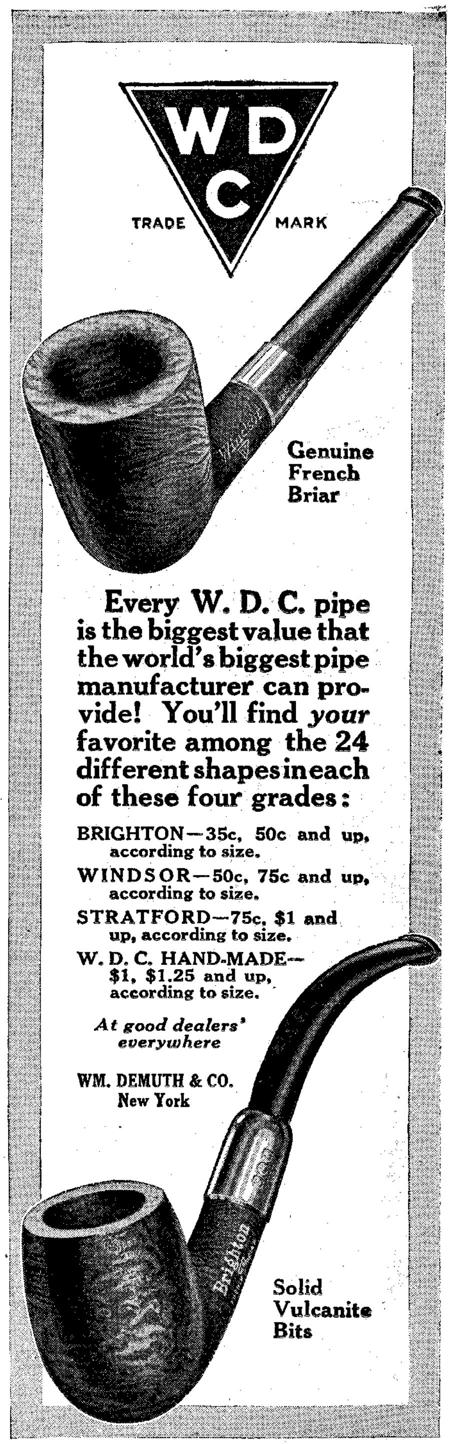
He started by giving Chicago a remarkable series of Sunday concerts in the Auditorium. He introduced, for the first time in Western America, some of the world's most brilliant stars. Luisa Tetrazzini was one. There were many others. Chicago musicians gasped, but the public did not respond at once with the enthusiasm for which Rabinoff had hoped. Instead of becoming discouraged, he went to work on a still bigger idea to give Chicago its own permanent grand opera company. It is not generally known that it was Max Rabinoff who first brought the project to the attention of the foremost citizens of Chicago.

It is not generally known that he secured pledges for a guaranty fund and negotiated the deal which brought Oscar Hammerstein to Cook County in 1909. But these are the facts. Rabinoff stept aside from the post of managing director of the Chicago Opera Company at its formation because he felt that he needed more experience. He stept aside and went to Paris. There he saw the incomparable Anna Pavlowa and Mikail Mordkin. After Otto H. Kahn had made it possible for them to come to America, Rabinoff became their managing director. He has directed all the subsequent American tours of Pavlowa and her Ballet Russe.

When the Republic of Mexico, in the last days of the Diaz Administration, wanted to celebrate its centennial with a season of superlative opera, Rabinoff became the man of the hour. Rather, he was the man of forty-eight hours. On July 12 he asked for two days to decide whether he could put on a season of opera, opening September 2.

In that forty-eight hours he covered the world with his cables. Then he answered yes. The scenery and costumes of the Metropolitan Opera Company were secured. The staff of the same company was engaged. Two steamers were chartered, one for the effects and one for the company. Rehearsals were held *en route.* A great theater was remodeled. The season opened on September 2, according to promise. In twenty-three days, twenty-six performances of seventeen different operas were given—performances of the highest quality.

Last of all, Rabinoff brought together the forces of the old Boston Opera Company, purchased all its physical property, and combined the organization with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe. The first tour was the longest grand opera tour on record. But even that has yielded in importance to the second-year tour of the great traveling opera company.



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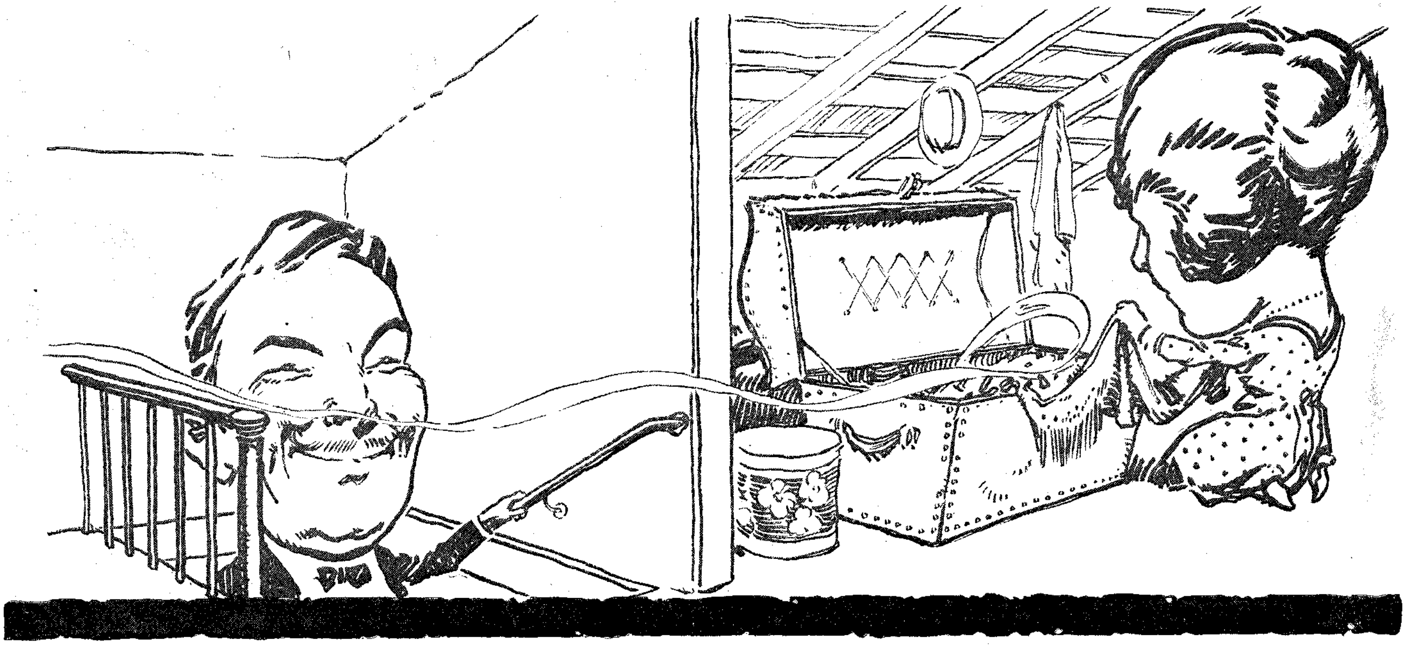

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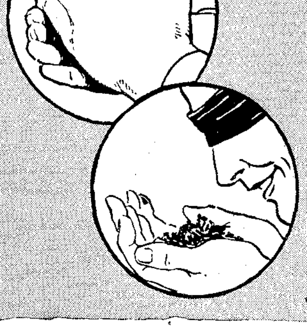

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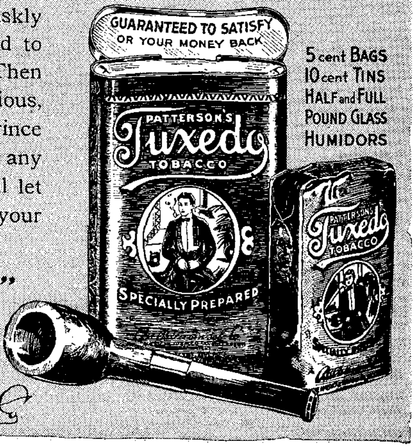

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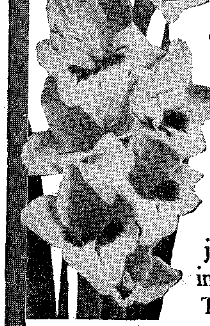

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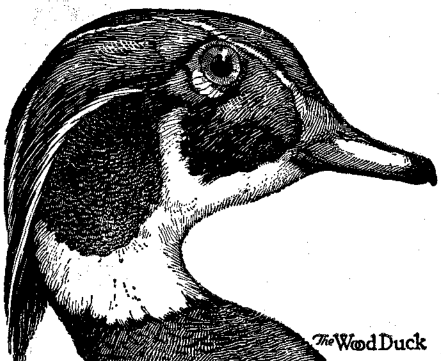

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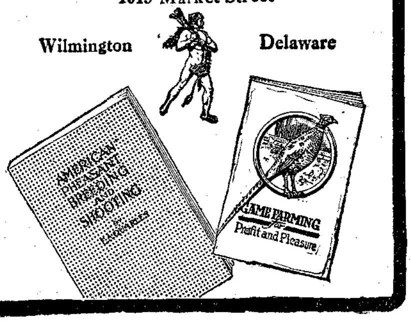

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BANDITS IN MANCHURIA

When the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, the greater part of the world knew of Manchuria as a vague, indefinite quarter of the earth peopled with mixed Chinese and Russian settlers, with a slight leaven of Japanese—just enough to create friction. Then, later on, from the war-dispatches and from the camera, we learned much about the country, its people and ways, so that, if the war did nothing else, it taught the world a little of what lay across there in that corner of unknown Asia.

But all the dispatches and figments of the war-correspondents could afford no such picture of the great peninsula as Mrs. Alice Tisdale gives in a recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in her narration of experiences traveling about through the three northern Manchurian provinces. With her husband, whose work took him into the inland, she saw the greater part of the province, its strange ways, its problems, and the weight of circumstances under which it labored. Manchuria in 1916 is little better off than Manchuria in 1904. It has progressed very slowly, in spite of the tremendous rise in its trade, and the influx of visitors after the world awakened to its possibilities when the war closed.

We are introduced to this strange land by way of the author's quarters, in her husband's office. She writes:

> I am sitting in the quaint little office of our company in Harbin, the last important city in China before one steps over into Siberia. Personally, I should find it hard to think of facts and figures in an office which has for its outlook a curved tile roof, with curious gargoyles and dragons holding on to the ridge-pole. It all tempts my fancy away to fairies, goblins, and such folk.
>
> To-morrow we leave them behind, for we are going to start for one of the real outposts of the world—even of Manchuria, which is an outpost itself.
>
> From Harbin we go a day's journey up the Sungari River to Hulan, where we drop all outside communications; then, by native cart, we travel due north to Peilintzu, and on to Hailun over the great northern plain of Manchuria.

There is more than one experience to be met with on this journey, but Mrs. Tisdale prefers to dwell at length on the bandits. For, unlike most of the world which is frequented by travelers and business agents, this country possesses a redoubtable corps of freebooters, unexcelled by like products from any other nation. As the author puts it:

> In the early fall in Manchuria, the natives undergo a sort of magic change from farmer to bandit. It seems something of a psychological somersault—one day a plodding farmer, the next a highwayman. After the tall *kaoliang*, or giant millet, is cut, and escape is not so easy over the bare plains, another

Gladioli

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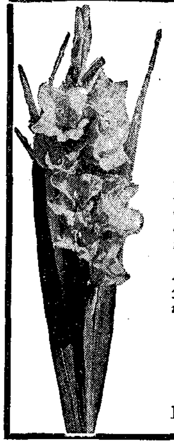

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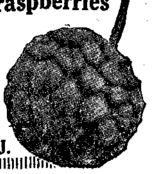


clap of the hands and, lo, a peaceful farmer once more! It is not only the farmer who plays this exciting game; many another staid member of the community has his little fling. Some even combine their rôles, differentiating according to the seasons. With the Oriental's disregard for conditions, a man is often bandit, merchant, and magistrate all at once.

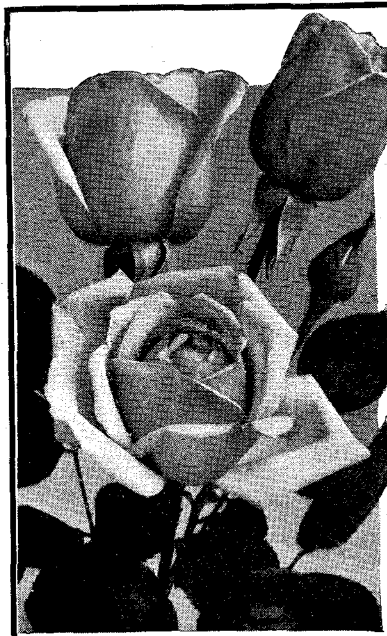
The bandits are almost as old as the country itself. Long ago they disguised themselves with red beards, in consequence of which they have been called *hung-hu-tzu*—red-beards—ever since. Once they were orderly, trustworthy souls, taking only their "just toll," insuring ships, and carts, and men, and robbing only those who were too penurious, or possibly too independent, to pay the exemption fee.

After extensive preparations, principally confined, it must be admitted, to cutting the portable baggage to a minimum, they organized the cavalcade for departure. Food in limited quantities was carried, for there are few places anywhere in China where the farmers are not hospitable to the extent of being willing to sell some of their produce at a good price, and, as Mrs. Tisdale notes, no matter how far afield you may wander, you never get beyond the territory of the teacup. Tea is always to be had. She takes up the narrative again:

> We left Harbin this morning on a little stern-wheel paddle-boat. To-night we are in Hulan. The boat harbored all sorts and conditions of men: Russian peasants, Chinese frontiersmen, strange, nomadic people, all journeying away from the confines of civilization. All day the boat, with its strange mixed load, paddled toward Hulanho. The banks, high as our heads, shut us in to the speculation of the crouching men, who filled every crack and crevice without regard to comfort. Those Russians—were they, perhaps, escaped exiles? Those squatting Chinese, silent and enigmatic—were they, any of them, members of the brigand bands that infested the region? Those nomads—like us, did they feel a restless spirit within, calling them to new country? Never had my fellow man seemed more interesting, more unfathomable. Why were we all there, and whither were we going? The inscrutable faces of the oriental throng gave back no answer; neither did the inscrutable, deep-blue sky full of marvelously white Manchurian clouds. Each man's secret remained his own, but the splendid sun shone over us all as we pushed slowly up the shallow river between the high banks.

Further along, they took to the roadway, with the horses, and followed the trail through numerous scattered villages where travelers, save on business, were a rarity. The villages, we learn, were much the same, each a sleepy little place filled with loafing farmers from the near-by fields, or busy women washing their clothes in the public watering-places. Every wayside shrine held a smoking pot of incense to betoken the extra enthusiastic worship of the gods at harvest-time. The tale continues:

At last, the morning with its simple



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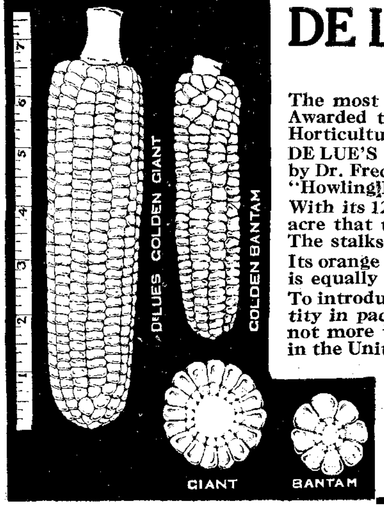

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> scenes had slipt away, and we stopt to eat at the side of the way. It was the usual inn—one long room with the two kangs, or brick platforms, running parallel down the longer sides, and the rafters blackened with the smoke from the braziers. It was cool and empty just then, so we sat cross-legged on one of the kangs, eating our tiffin of coffee and eggs from the low kang table, polished and black with the feastings of travelers unnumbered. As our "boy" came and went, lifting the bamboo curtain at the door, we caught glimpses of the heated, glimmering air of noon. Over the inn court there was now no bustle of leave-taking; everything drowsed in the noonday. Stretching ourselves on the matting on the kang, in untutored simplicity, we, too, slept. We woke at last, feeling the hard brick beneath us. It was mid-afternoon!
>
> "Boy! boy!" we called, tumbling off the kang. (When in trouble in China, always call the boy.) "You no belong proper boy. You have sleepee. Plenty piecie *hung-hu-tzu* kill two gentlemen, night-time no have catchee place sleep." (When you wish to vent your anger in China, vent it on the boy; that is partially why you have him—to be the scapegoat.) In answer to our wrath, the boy sat up sleepily. We hustled him, we hustled the carters. We were thoroughly aware now of the danger, for the inns are far apart in this region of Manchuria. But with all our hustling no one else hustled. In due course of time—according to the oriental mind—the mules were harnessed, the baggage in place, and we drove leisurely forth, our fellows stoically calm, we impatient.

It was on the fifth day, after a succession of journeys, and a series of semisleepless nights at the rude inns, that they had their first tidings of bandits. It was necessary to take special precautions about escorts, and, before starting, they assured themselves that the guard was, if not trusty, at least brave, if they should be attacked by a band of outlaws who were not favored by the escorting cavaliers. Accordingly, as we learn:

> Promptly on time the next morning, our escort appeared riding bravely up the street, their rifles over their shoulders. They were literally covered with bandoleers—one had two hundred rounds, the other a hundred and fifty. Thus we started prepared for battle, but the day passed without event, in the same quiet as the previous days. We were not safe yet. We should have reached Hailun that night, but a rain, the evening before, had softened the roads, which were no more than paths through the fields, until our heavy wheels sank deep into the sticky mud, turning more slowly than ever. We strained our eyes into the gathering dusk for some sign of Hailun, but in vain. Had we known it, Hailun was many *li* away. Altho Chinese carters have been over a road innumerable times, they can scarcely ever tell how near you are to your stopping-place. They will say you are ten *li* away, but at the end of the ten *li* they will tell you—without seeing the incongruity of it—that your destination is still not ten, but twenty *li* farther on! Why should you wish to know? they evidently wonder; it will not get you there any sooner. Just

plod on and on, and by and by, if Fate wills it, you will be there. That is all there is to it. Why discuss it?

As we drove farther and farther in the dim September twilight, the mere physical needs, food and shelter, became the most important things on earth. Hailun was, to us, but a mirage of bodily comfort, forever in the distance.

Coming at length to the conclusion that they could not reach Hailun before the next day, the entire party sought refuge once again at one of the ever-present inns. Rest was welcome, and the next day saw relaxed precautions as they started out. Across a stream by a rude, shaky ferry-boat, as they dignified the old scow that carried them, and then up into the hills they went. Up to the very crest, and at last, as it is put, they felt that they had inherited the earth, for it lay supine before them. But then—

Suddenly, from the quiet road ahead, a cloud of dust arose. As we strained our eyes to see, there came riding out of it three or four men. Each man was pulling after him by leading-straps a number of animals—that much we could see.

"Heavenly mud!" cried my husband, shading his eyes with his hand, "they're riding hell for leather. Something's up!" Now we were near enough to understand their shouts:

"*Hung-hu-tzu lai — Hung-hu-tzu lai!*" (The red-beards are coming!) "They are fighting —ten *li* off—at an inn—they are chasing us—to get our horses—*Hung-hu-tzu lai—Hung-hu-tzu lai!*"

"For God's sake, hurry!" cried my husband, fairly lifting me on to the high shaft of the cart and jumping after me—we had all been walking. The carters jumped to their places, simultaneously making their long whips whistle and crack in the air. Down they came on the mules' backs. The carts sprang forward with a terrific bounce. The escort were urging their horses and loading their rifles. "Have your revolver ready!" my husband shouted to me, as he slipt his own out of his belt.

It was a wild ride! Across the fields! Through the *kaoliang!* Over the beans! Behind and among us the frightened bearers of the news, their horses and their mules! On, on, over the furrows, plunged our clumsy train, the carts rocking until it seemed they must tip over. All around us the terrified men yelled savagely, and the whips hissed and whizzed. Behind, steadily getting nearer, a cloud of brown dust!

Nearer came the cloud of dust. We knew the full meaning of it. With painful vividness there flashed through my mind something they had told us in Harbin of a traveler in this country who had left his fellows one day to give his horse water, or for some other reason, only to be found later stript of all his possessions, beaten, half-naked, and near to death by the roadside.

Naturally enough, flight was the immediate thought of the entire cavalcade. They could not be sure of fighting off the bandits, but they could make the next inn if they hurried. But as a matter of fact,

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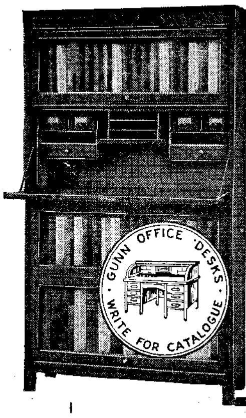

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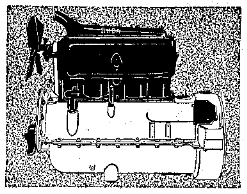

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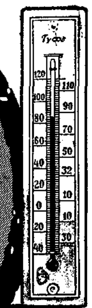

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they compromised on invading the house of a near-by farm, and quartering themselves with the tenants. They galloped up to the farmhouse and pounded vigorously on the door. The cloud of dust drew nearer. All seemed silent within. What if there should be no one within—or, worse, if they should be denied admission and safety. The hammering was redoubled, every one pounding in a frenzy. The author writes:

Would they, oh, would they, let us in? Already the brown cloud was resolving into a mass of men, furiously riding! Still they delayed within. Then we could hear the farmer-family talking—they thought we were the bandits! Precious *moments* were *passing.* Bullets were now going "phut!" in the dirt around us. Hope was all but gone when, through a loophole some one within spied us—the foreigners! Then they knew and opened their gates! Horses, mules, men—we all whirled into the court, swept on by the overwhelming instinct to live. The great doors swung to behind us, the heavy wooden bars clattered into place. We were safe!

We had little notion how long we should have to stay with the farmer and his family. The remainder of the bandits who had followed the horse-owners would probably not attack us behind high walls unless they were reinforced. Perhaps we might go on in the morning, but there was no certainty of it; all depended on the bandits, for we dared not go on, with an escort of two, until that band of a hundred was accounted for.

My husband paced the court, his eyes full of light. "This business is surely an exciting one," he exclaimed half anxiously, half exultantly.

No siege was attempted that night, and gray dawn found the soldier of the last watch asleep by the loophole. We hoped that the Red-Beards had decided that it was better not to molest us. After much discussion, we concluded that we would wait until noon and then, if there were no sign of the bandits, we would risk going on.

At noon we started forth, with one soldier ahead and one behind the carts. I sat inside our vehicle with my revolver loaded, watching the way ahead, while my husband, in order to see above the rounded top of the cart, stood on the narrow space in front, where he usually sat, and watched for sudden attacks from the rear. The road was deserted; no one else dared make the attempt to push forward. Evidently the historic Red-Beards were still about.

But by and by, when the tension was getting well-nigh unbearable, for me at least, we began meeting carts coming from Hailun. At any rate, traffic was being resumed.

"Greetings of the road," we called out in Chinese; "what of the *hung-hu-tzu?*"

"Soldiers have gone out, caught some, and shot them," was the laconic answer.

We rode on until we could see distinctly, in the fading evening light, the low mud dwellings of Hailun. Crowds of people were standing on the housetops. Coming through a field of *kaoliang,* in the twilight silence, we saw, hanging from the branches of a tall tree, the bloody heads of the bandits.

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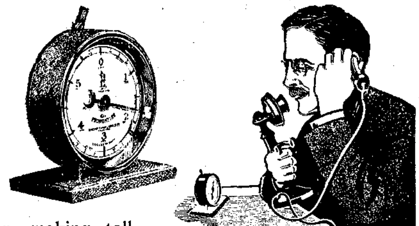

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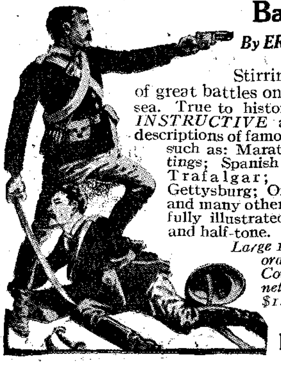

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CO-ED—"I see, something like a kimono."—*Orange Peel.*

Preparedness.—SUBBUBS—"My neighbor has a big dog that we are all afraid of. What would you advise?"

"Get a bigger one. Five dollars, please."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bad Business.—DEAF-AND-DUMB BEGGAR—"Do you think it looks like rain, Bill?"

BLIND BEGGAR—"I dasn't look up to see—here comes one o' my best customers!"—*Puck.*

From Experience.—OBSERVER—"I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the street-car the other day."

OBSERVED—"Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."—*Punch Bowl.*

Prophecy.—APPLICANT—"Is there an opening here for a live-wire, hustling college man?"

OFFICE BOY—"Naw, but there's goin' to be if I don't git me salary raised by ter-morrow night."—*Life.*

No Choice.—Rowland Hill, when some persons entered his chapel to avoid the rain that was falling, quietly observed, "Many persons are to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella."—*Christian Register.*

Labor Omnia Vincit.—The prodigal son had just sneaked in the back way, between two days.

"Owing to the greediness of the beef trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a can-opener. Get busy."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Conclusive.—The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the latter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."—*Christian Register.*

Stale News.—RAILWAY ATTENDANT (to man smoking)—"You can't smoke."

THE SMOKER—"So my friends say."

RAILWAY ATTENDANT—"But you musn't smoke."

THE SMOKER—"So my doctor says."

RAILWAY ATTENDANT—"Well, you sha'n't smoke."

THE SMOKER—"So my wife says."—*Puck.*

His Needs.—"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman that stept up to greet him, "and he said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman. "What does he want?"

"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man, "and he wants them at once."—*Christian Register.*

All Too Human.—"Why is your wife looking so happy?"

"She's got something to worry about again."—*Puck.*

He Knew.—Willie Willis—"What are 'pieces of artillery,' pa?"

Papa Willis—"I think they must be the kind that the girl next door plays on the piano."—*New York Times.*

As Nowadays.—"What did the old man say when you asked him if you could marry his daughter?"

"Asked me if I could support him in the same style she did."—*Baltimore American.*

Solemn Truth.—Mrs. Jones—"I met Johnny Fuller to-day. He says I am getting fat."

Jones—"It's natural he should say so."

Mrs. Jones—"Why?"

Jones—"You were looking Fuller in the face."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Day After.—Jack—"Who is that fine-looking girl that just bowed to you?"

Tom (gloomily)—"Oh, that is my sister."

Jack—"Why, old chap, I wasn't aware that you had a sister."

Tom—"Well, I wasn't aware of it myself until last night."—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Draft in the Range.—American people have a very high appreciation of the humor of Englishmen, and have been specially tickled by a story Colonel Cody used to tell. He said that some years ago an Englishman who had never been in the West before was his guest. They were riding through a Rocky-Mountain cañon one day, when suddenly a tremendous gust of wind came swooping down upon them and actually carried the Englishman clean off the wagon-seat. After he had been picked up, he combed the sand and gravel out of his whiskers and said:

"I say! I think you overdo ventilation in this country!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Why Not?

If a female duke is a duchess,
Would a female spook be a spuchess?
And if a male goose is a gander,
Then would a male moose be a mander?

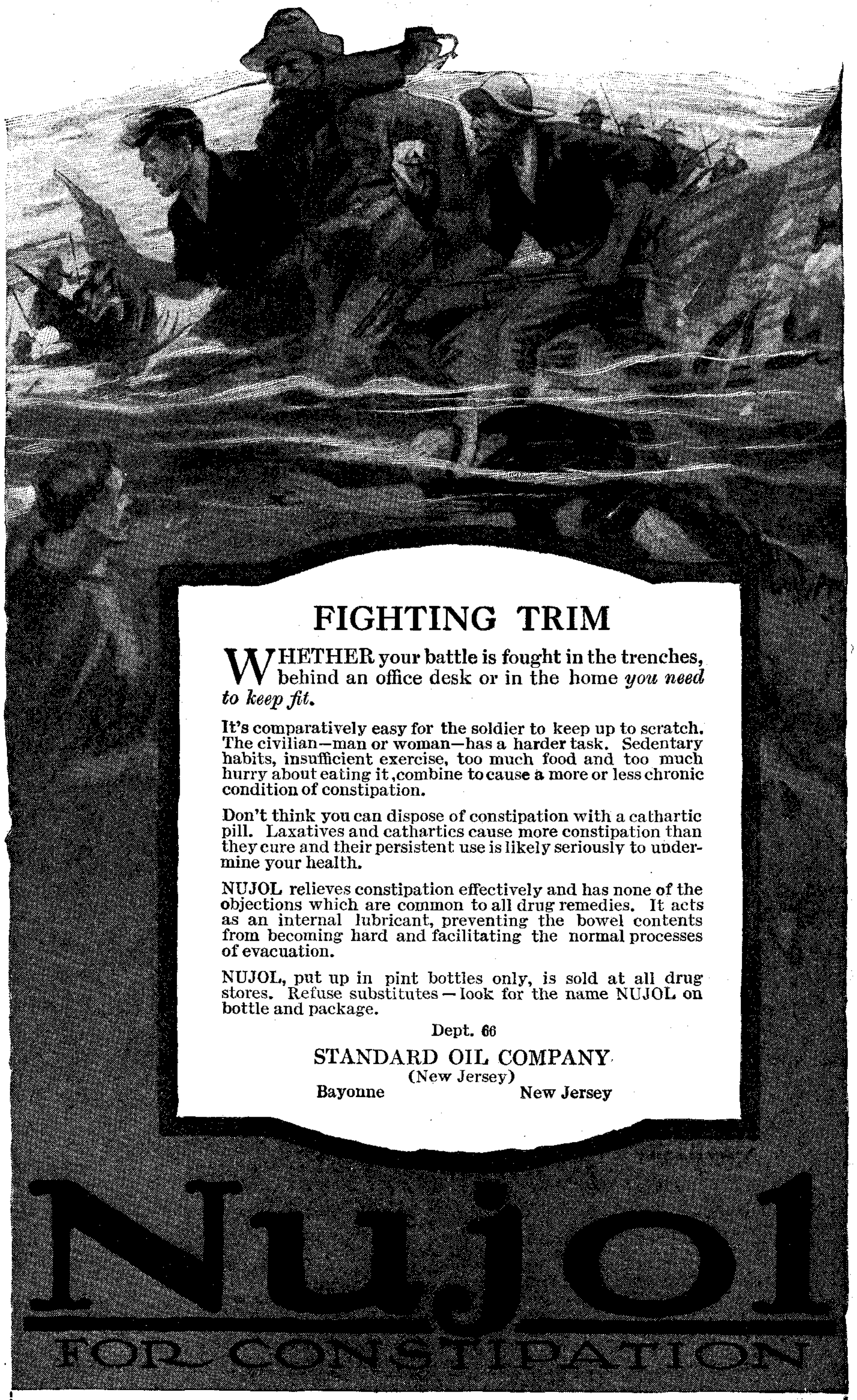
If the plural of child is children,
Would the plural of wild be wildren?
If a number of cows are cattle,
Would a number of bows be battle?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright,
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who fails is a failure,
Would a person who quails be a quailure?

If the apple you bite is bitten,
Would the battle you fight be fitten?
And if a young cat is a kitten,
Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who spends is a spendthrift,
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard,
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:
If a chap from New York's a New-Yorker,
Would a fellow from Cork be a corker?
—*Life.*



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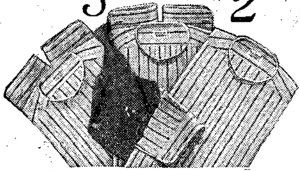

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 21.—British troops continue raids on the Teutons' trenches, seizing a section north of Gueudecourt, while much damage is reported done to German defenses near Ypres and Armentières. This is the first anniversary of the stupendous drive at Verdun.

February 23.—Additional British victories in the Somme sector are reported, including a gain of a strong position south of Petit Miraumont, with thirty prisoners. After hard fighting the British also take a trench north of Gueudecourt and northwest of Le Transloy. Artillery duels of increasing severity are reported from Lorraine, Alsace, and Champaigne.

February 24.—The German line gives way on both sides of the Ancre, before the British artillery, so that Allied troops enter Petit Miraumont, advancing on a mile front on the south side of the stream. An advance near Serre is also announced.

February 25.—In a fog the Teutons effect what is said to be the greatest retirement on the Western front in two years, as they yield about three miles in the Ancre sector to the Allies, including the towns of Petit Miraumont, Pys, and Serre, together with the famous Butte de Warlencourt, which has seen some of the bloodiest fighting of the war.

February 26.—London announces that the Germans are still falling back on the Ancre, giving up to the British nearly twenty-five square miles of ground. Warlencourt-Eaucourt is occupied by the Allied forces, and the British are announced to be at Le Barque, only two miles from Bapaume.

February 27.—London states that the British are continuing their gain on the Ancre, occupying Ligny, southwest of Bapaume, as well as taking the western and northern defenses of Puisieux from the Germans.

February 28.—The British troops reach Bapaume Ridge, a mile from the town. Gommecourt, Thilloy, and Puisieux-au-Mont are also taken by the Allies.

EASTERN FRONT

February 22.—It is reported from Saloniki that numbers of Allied soldiers are arriving daily, as troops are apparently being massed for a Servian drive under General Sarrail. A total of about 350,000 men is said now to be in Macedonia.

On the Roumanian front the Teutons take the offensive against the Russians, raiding trenches in the Karpathians, near Dorna Watra, where they are stopt by heavy Russian gun-fire. In Galicia, near Zlochoff, 250 Russian prisoners are taken by storming detachments.

The British organize an attack on Teuton trenches between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, on the Macedonian front, but are repelled, and prevented from digging themselves in by a rain of hand-grenades.

February 23.—The Teuton forces enter Russian positions in Galicia, near Zvyzyn, forcing out the Allied troops and blowing up four mine-shafts before they are ultimately dislodged by a counter-attack.

February 26.—Another Russian attempt to force a way through the passes in the Karpathians fails as the Germans block the way from Mount Ploska to Mount Pantyr. Twenty-six prisoners are reported taken in the Jablonica Pass, near Jablonica Village.

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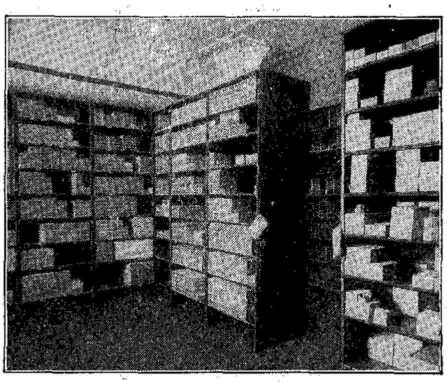

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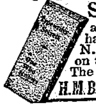

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February 28.—The Germans retake most of the peaks in the Bukowina which were lost to the Russians earlier in the year, and hold heights along the Vale Putna highroad. They also take more than 1,300 prisoners, eleven machine guns, and nine mine-throwers.

AGAINST THE TURKS

February 23.—Two Turkish trenches are taken by the British forces operating along the Tigris near Sannaiyat, says London, in the day's report.

February 25.—The British cross the Tigris and take four lines of Turkish trenches near Sannaiyat in the face of six unsuccessful counter-attacks. The crossing was effected near the Shumran bend by a bridge built in nine hours under continual gun-fire. The prisoners taken total about 550 men and officers, with five machine guns.

February 26.—Kut-el-Amara falls before the British advance, opening again the road to Bagdad. London reports that the Turkish garrison of the city fortress is in flight, pursued by the British cavalry, and that more than 2,000 prisoners have been taken, with many guns and war-material.

February 27.—After taking Kut-el-Amara, the British press on and meet the Turks in battle about fifteen miles northwest of the captured town. The total number of prisoners taken in the recent action is described in reports as being "several thousand."

The Russians repulse the Turkish forces in the Caucasus front, near Smorgon, altho the Mussulmans made use of a gas attack in the German fashion, according to dispatches from Petrograd.

February 28.—The fleeing Turkish Army in Mesopotamia is reported hemmed in by the British, 30 miles from Kut-el-Amara, with further retreat practically cut off by the Tigris.

GENERAL

February 21.—Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces in Parliament that the British tonnage losses due to German *U*-boats during the past three months have been: December, 118 ships, 223,000 tons; January, 91 ships, 198,000 tons; February, 134 ships, 304,000 tons.

The day's loss of ships because of the Teutonic *U*-boat campaign is announced at ten ships, 23,390 tons.

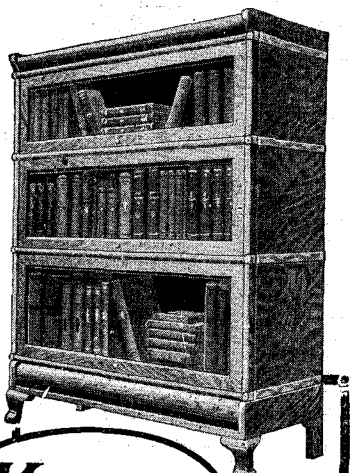
February 22.—Eight ships is the day's toll in the submarine campaign, with a total tonnage loss of 17,290 tons. Two neutral vessels are among the victims.

London states that as a result of a conference between the Colonial Minister and representatives from the Japanese Government, it is definitely decided to retain all the captured German colonies. Australia and New Zealand refuse to relinquish the Pacific colonies, Japan may keep Kiaochow, while the African possessions are expected to be divided between Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal.

Thirty-two Bavarian and Prussian soldiers are reported killed and 200 wounded at Beverloo, Belgium, as the result of a fight in the ranks between factions, according to a report from Maestricht, Holland.

February 23.—Premier Lloyd George announces a list of restricted imports, wherein the importation of a number of commodities is prohibited. The list includes about fifty items, among them, agricultural machinery, raw fruits, wines, books, periodicals, wet and dry hides, lumber, cotton hosiery, and lace.

The marine loss for the day is set at thirteen ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 26,100 tons. An American clergy-



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man, a missionary to China, is killed on one of the vessels, the French steamer *Athos*, torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea.

February 24.—Nine ships are sunk by submarines in the day's *U*-boat activity, with a tonnage loss of 24,741 tons. Seven Dutch vessels which left Falmouth with a German "reasonable assurance of safety," are reported torpedoed almost immediately after they left the harbor. Three were sunk and four badly damaged. The Dutch Government and people are reported aroused to the highest pitch by what is characterized as the "greatest humiliation to which a neutral could be subjected."

The *Nichi-nichi* at Tokyo announces that an unknown raider is abroad in the Indian Ocean and has sunk two British steamers southwest of Colombo.

February 25.—During the day but three ships are sunk by submarines, with a total loss of 8,209 tons.

Definite assurance is given by the Allies that the blockade of Greece will be lifted when King Constantine replies satisfactorily to the demands of the Entente.

Word is sent by Berlin to the Chinese Government at Peking to the effect that the German authorities would regret a break with China, and will take every means practical to secure China a voice in the peace-conference, if friendly relations are maintained.

The Bishop of London proposes to close all but eight of the churches in the "City" so that the clergy may be free to go to the front.

February 26.—Six more ships are sunk by *U*-boats, with a loss of 24,522 tons. Among these is the Cunard liner *Laconia* (18,000 tons), the largest vessel to be sunk in the campaign. Three Americans are believed to have lost their lives.

Berlin states that since the beginning of the war, the Central Powers have destroyed 4,998,500 tons of neutral and enemy shipping. These figures are said to be exclusive of the present month's losses.

February 27.—The day's losses due to the *U*-boat campaign are set at five ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,592.

February 28.—No reports are received of ships sunk by *U*-boats during the day, but London announces that the total of ships lost since the beginning of the month reaches 183, with a combined tonnage loss of 400,432.

The German authorities offer to lend seven ships to the Dutch to replace the seven ships recently sunk, on condition that Holland purchase them at the close of the war.

FOREIGN

February 21.—Havana reports that the Cuban rebels are expected to attack Camaguey, as forces under Colonel Pujol cross from Santa Clara and make ready for battle.

February 22. — The hitherto suppress news of an explosion in the Dresden arsenal on Christmas day reaches London. It is stated that more than a thousand of the 30,000 women and children workers were killed in what is called the worst disaster since the beginning of the war.

February 27.—The Cuban rebels are defeated for the third time in as many days as the Government forces move a step nearer their goal, Santiago de Cuba. An amnesty is offered the rebels with ten days in which to give up their arms.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION

February 21.—It is rumored that tentative arrangements have been made to

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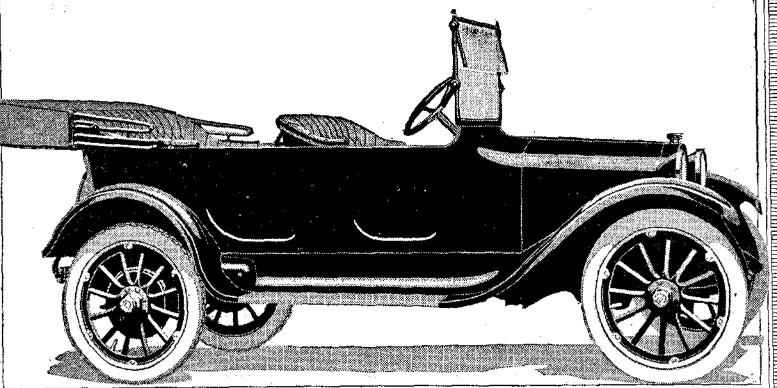

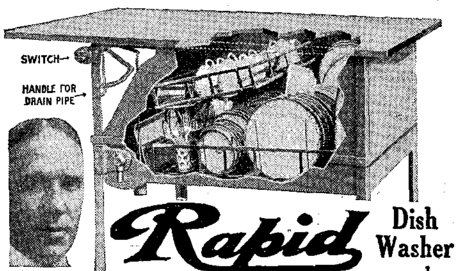

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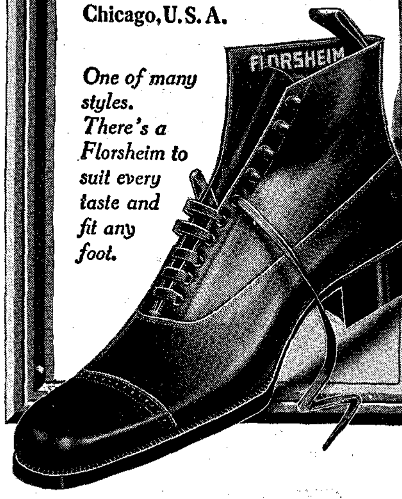

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have the Government take over the liners of the American line, and convert them into cruisers of the United States Navy.

February 23.—Sailings of the American line boats are postponed indefinitely as the Secretary of the Navy had failed to supply guns and gunners for the protection of the liners.

February 25.—Altho he has lost some of his official prerogatives as a diplomat, Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, will remain in that country in a personal and semiofficial capacity, says a report from the German authorities at Brussels.

February 26.—Proclaiming himself still the friend of peace, President Wilson asks Congress in an address for authority to arm outgoing American merchantmen, as well as to employ other means of protecting American lives and property.

February 27.—After repeated announcements of the release of the *Yarrowdale* seamen, and subsequent denials, Berlin announces that the release can not be carried out at present, as demanded by the United States, due to an epidemic of contagion in the camp where the seamen in question are being detained. The American citizens are described as alive and well, and the hope is added that the run of the disease may be short. Washington views the announcement as a pretext for delaying action on the American note.

The first step toward granting the President the power he desires in arming merchantmen is taken by the Senate as the Committee on Foreign Relations reports a bill permitting the arming of vessels and supplying them with necessary ammunition.

Former Ambassador Gerard reaches Corunna, Spain, and prepares to sail for America, altho it is rumored that he has received a warning from Berlin that a sailing would be dangerous. The warning is not taken seriously.

The President, after conference with Secretary Lansing, makes it clear that he regards the sinking of the *Laconia* as the "overt act" for which he has been waiting. He will take immediate action, of a sort not yet made public.

February 28.—Washington hears that Germany suggested to Mexico and Japan an alliance by which war was to be made on the United States if it did not remain neutral. Mexico was to have induced Japan to leave its allies, and as a further reward, was to have German aid to regain southwestern United States and share in the ultimate peace-conference. Documentary proof of such plans is said to be in the hands of the President.

It is rumored in Washington that the Pro-German activities of Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister to the United States, may bring from the Administration a request for his recall.

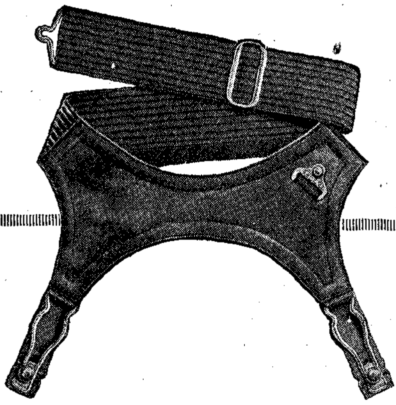
DOMESTIC

February 20.—Distress following the general food-shortage causes a series of small riots in New York, in one of which disturbances 300 women of the East Side storm the City Hall with protests.

The National Espionage Bill, combining the features of fourteen other neutrality bills, passes the Senate by a vote of 60 to 10.

Bills conferring American citizenship upon the Porto-Ricans, and providing for the purchase and government of the erstwhile Danish West Indies, pass the Senate.

The antishipping bill, forbidding sending liquors from a wet to a dry county in



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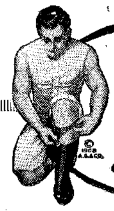

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Delaware, passes the State Senate and goes to the Governor.

Governor Cox of Ohio signs the Reynolds Bill giving the women of the State the right to vote for Presidential electors.

The Kansas "bone-dry" law passes the Senate and goes to the Governor for signature.

Minnesota's House of Representatives passes a bill to grant full suffrage to women by constitutional amendment. If passed by the Senate the amendment will be submitted at the elections of November, 1918.

A favorable committee report on woman suffrage is presented in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature. The Senate recently defeated a similar measure.

The Vermont House of Representatives defeats a bill to grant women Presidential suffrage.

February 22.—The Iowa Senate passes a bill making the place of delivery of liquor the place of sale. The bill now goes to the House.

The woman-suffrage bill passes the lower branch of the Indiana legislature and goes to Governor Goodrich for signature. It will grant women the right to vote for President and practically all State officers except the Governor and Secretary of State.

Woman-suffrage advocates in Maine win a forty-year fight to have the question submitted to a popular vote, as the Senate, with the House, agrees to call a special election on September 10 to vote on the measure.

Food-riots are reported from various quarters of New York. Many are arrested and given warnings by the court. In Philadelphia many disorderly scenes occur, and several are injured in meat-riots and attacks on persons who persist in buying at boycotted shops.

Vindication of all Government officials mentioned in connection with the alleged peace-note "leak" is voted unanimously by the House Rules Committee.

February 23.—The universal military service plan as prepared for Congress is made public at Washington. It calls for eleven months' training for all youths of nineteen years, who are liable to call to the colors until they reach the age of thirty-two. It is said that this measure will provide 500,000 soldiers in a single year, increasing the supply to about 4,000,000 men with a year's intensive training.

February 24.—Another food-riot takes place in New York as more than a thousand men, women, and children organize an onslaught on the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel expecting to gain the attention of Governor Whitman, supposed to be staying there. Traffic is blocked and numerous arrests follow.

February 27.—Twenty-one lives are lost in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altoona, Pa., as a fast passenger-train is telescoped by a freight going in the same direction.

February 28.—Prohibition wins a victory in Congress as the amendment making the District of Columbia "dry," having passed the Senate, passes the House by a vote of 273 to 137. Considerable assurance is also exprest that the Reed amendment to the postal bill, prohibiting transportation of liquors into "dry" territory, will pass.

Captain Jack Crawford, widely known as the "poet-scout," dies in Woodhaven, N. Y., aged sixty-nine.

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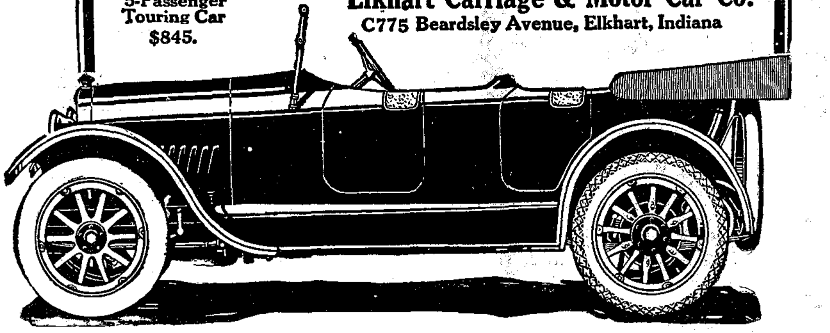

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE UNPROFITABLE SIDE OF OUR GREAT MUNITIONS-CONTRACTS

FACTS are slowly coming to light to show that the early promises of large profits from our war-contracts will by no means be fully realized. A large factor has been the rising cost of labor and material of which small note was taken when the contracts were placed. As remarked by a writer in *The Financial World*, these were "either ignored until it was too late, or were given only perfunctory attention." Several unfortunate contracting firms and corporations are named by this writer. One of them, engaged in the manufacture of explosives, has actually been brought to "a crisis" because of its hasty embarkation in war-munitions "without sufficient capital resources, with disregard of the future condition of labor and of the costs of raw material," the consequence being that the promises of big profits either have disappeared completely or have become extremely small. One of the largest of all concerns engaged in making munitions and which was believed to be making as much as $300 annually a share for its shareholders recently was compelled to sell $50,000,000 in notes in order to carry its work along until its contracts were completed. Another company, from which great returns were expected, has thus far reported no earnings at all from its war-contracts. Several others, which have received large contracts and have been paid enormous sums in the bonds of foreign countries, are well known in financial circles to have had their cash bank balances decreased while their paper obligations have increased.

Another vital and depressing phase of the munitions situation has been brought to light by Earle Buckingham in *The American Machinist.* Mr. Buckingham deals with the subject as a mechanical engineer and from much personal observation of conditions in factories since the war-contracts were entered into. In the making of munitions our manufacturing methods, after more than fifty years of development along lines different from those of Europe, have been brought for the first time into close comparison with the methods of Europe on identical manufactured articles, and the result has been disastrous as to our efficiency. In this country little work of the class called "interchangeable" has ever been turned out in factories. To this Mr. Buckingham largely attributes many serious mistakes that have been made by our manufacturers in executing their munitions-contracts. The errors disclosed are such that we must profit by radical changes in our shop-practise, "provided we ever expect to do a world-wide business." As matters now stand we are "far from being prepared to hold our own in the march of mechanical progress."

The reason for radical differences between American and European manufacturing methods Mr. Buckingham sets down as due to differences in conditions. European states, being more thickly settled, have developed mechanically along intensive lines, keen competition making it obligatory in manufacturing to produce goods of superior merit, while here, with a fast-growing country and a demand for manufactured products greater than could be met, quantity in production rather than quality and accuracy has prevailed. In Europe demand was more nearly fixt, production was more nearly constant, the labor supply not only sufficient, but more dependable, and hence quality and accuracy were more carefully considered and more constantly developed. This country has acquired a great reputation as an industrial nation, but that reputation has rested mainly on the largeness of our production and on our ingenuity in increasing it. Industrial progress in Europe has meant the refinement of existing methods and improvements in accuracy and quality, whereas with us it has meant the speeding up of production and the creation of new devices. Following are other interesting points in Mr. Buckingham's article:

"At the outset it seemed as if this country, with its great productive organizations, would most conclusively prove the superiority of its manufacturing methods. A glance at the records of the Wall-Street markets as these orders were placed will show how great that expectation was. Work was started with a rush. New plants were built and equipped almost overnight. Then the technical representatives of the various foreign Governments arrived to supervise and inspect the work. Soon it became apparent that everything was not going so smoothly as it should. Months passed, and few if any shipments were made. Many plants had not even started to deliver their goods when the contracted time for completion had arrived. German sympathizers were accused of all sorts of preposterous plots to interfere with the work. The foreign inspectors were charged with being incapable, arbitrary, and ignorant, thus holding back the contracts. The manager of a large factory engaged in this business told me in all seriousness that he was firmly convinced that the foreign inspectors were determined not to return to their own country until the war was over, and were deliberately holding back the work so as to make it possible for them to stay in this country. A thousand and one excuses were given, all equally wide of the mark, as to why the work was not produced.

"I can give here only the briefest outline of the fundamental requirements of interchangeable manufacturing. It would take a much longer paper than this to even sketch the elementary principles of any one of the main heads, which may be named as follows—the model, the tolerances, the gages, the specifications, the manufacturing equipment, the actual production, the inspection, and the assembling. All the work preliminary to the actual production requires the services of highly skilled men and the expenditure of much time and thought. It would take, at the least, five years of strict training to educate a workman to be capable of performing any part of this preliminary work in a satisfactory manner. There is no short cut that will develop the necessary skill in a shorter time. It takes from three months to three years of careful instruction to train a man to perform any of the many productive operations.

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few plants establish a model. Their gages are their standards of measurement. Many places do not even keep apart a set of master gages for standards. The various measuring-instruments and the personal skill of the mechanics making or inspecting the working-gages form these standards. Complete specifications are a great rarity in American practise. The memories of their older employees serve this purpose. Some organizations do not even have a distinct inspection-department. The machine-operator is furnished with gages or is supposed to have measuring-tools of his own, and gives the product all the inspection that it receives. In some cases, where the desired standards are not high, it is possible to combine some of these various functions and obtain passable results, but at the best it is a doubtful economy.

"The production of small arms and of ammunition for field-artillery is the most exacting type of interchangeable manufacturing. The allowable limits of error in both the dimensions and the functioning of the finished product are very small. To facilitate the rapid production of the ammunition in particular, in many cases the orders for the several different parts of the round were divided among a large number of establishments. In some instances several of these units were to be assembled at the loading-plant before they would be shipped to the front. In other cases the units would not be assembled into the completed round until the shell was needed in the gun on the firing-line. As far as possible all parts containing any detonating charges were kept separate from those containing the explosive charges, for the sake of safety in transportation. All parts that are to be assembled on the field must be absolutely interchangeable.

"At the very outset of this work an extremely serious mistake was made. The American manufacturers either assumed that the requisite degree of quality and accuracy was not high, or else they were led to this belief by those who placed the contracts. At all events, this belief was universal among the contractors, and they at once made their plans for a huge production, paying little attention to either the accuracy or the quality of the product. In almost no case did they attempt to improve upon these points, any more than they usually did on their own regular work; while in most cases they considered it as rough work, 'just to be fired out of a cannon,' and did not give these factors even as much consideration as they gave their own product. This was done, too, in spite of the fact that the specifications that formed a part of the contracts stated very definitely what was required.

"As far as I am aware, not a single plant engaged in the manufacture of the field-gun ammunition attempted to develop a model to be used as a standard. Very likely, if one had been furnished, it would have ornamented the directors' room as a souvenir. The manufacturers of the small arms were usually furnished with models, but in few cases were they so used as to derive the maximum benefit.

"I know of one contractor who had over a million finished parts rejected because they failed to pass the firing test.' Upon investigation, it was found that the specifications for the raw material had been entirely disregarded. I know of another case where a plant had fifty thousand shells rejected because the instructions in regard to the heat treatment of these parts were not followed. The manufacturers were continually arguing that this requirement and that were not essential, that they would not affect the operation of the finished product; and yet, when they disregarded these factors, the parts invariably failed to meet the prescribed firing test. The American manufacturers felt badly used because they were required to live up to the specifications. This is the greatest

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complaint that they can make against the actions of the European inspectors.

"Practically none of the plants manufacturing the small arms was able to assemble the component parts without fitting them to one another. This made them no longer interchangeable and destroyed half their value as a military weapon. At one plant the foreign inspector, before accepting a large lot of rifles, disassembled some half-dozen guns, mixed the parts together, and then tried to reassemble them. He could not do it. It was necessary to pick out the parts that had been fitted to one another before it was possible to do this. The whole lot was returned for correction, much to the chagrin of the manufacturer. One of the Russian engineers remarked to me: 'It is the strangest thing to me that when I started to come to this great industrial nation I expected to learn many things. But to my surprize I find that I must act as instructor in every plant I visit.'

"The representatives and the inspectors who have been sent here by the several foreign Governments will undoubtedly be considered as authorities on American manufacture on their return to their own countries. The reports they will carry home will unfortunately be far from complimentary. If this country is to have any chance of competition with the European industries in their own markets it will be necessary for us to meet their conditions. In order to meet their conditions 'American practise' must undergo some radical changes. With the cruder types of manufacture, such as automobile trucks, locomotives, motor-cycles, railroad-cars, agricultural machinery, etc., the American plants have done far better. But where the work required any great degree of accuracy, uniformity, and quality, our record has been a flat failure.

"The American objective is to produce goods; produce them in quantities and produce them cheaply. Every other consideration is subordinated to production. Craftsmen are few and far between here because we have no place for them in our scheme of production. A craftsman, to my idea, is a man who takes pride in the work and skill of his hands and head; who feels that each result of his labor is a monument to himself; a man whose enthusiasm and consciousness of power prevent him from doing any work but his very best. No man can do justice to his own capabilities unless he is interested in, and proud of, the results of his labor.

"The way is long and the time is short. If we do not profit by our mistakes, those 'world-markets' now glittering so dazzlingly before our eyes will be ours only so long as nobody else is in a position to supply them —and no longer."

THE SUDDEN DECLINE IN FOOD-PRICES

By the end of February a marked reaction had set in against the high prices for food, especially for fruit and vegetables, that had prevailed for a few weeks in many parts of the country. At the height of the distress, onions had been quoted at $15 per hundred pounds, cabbage at $160 a ton, string-beans at $12 a basket, and potatoes at $11 a barrel. Stated in percentages, potatoes in Chicago rose 400 per cent. above the price in February, 1916, and cabbages, 1,550 per cent. While $3 per bushel was a common price for potatoes in some large centers of production, there was a county in Maine where as much as $6 per bushel was paid. In all parts of the country the price of potatoes was high. Following is a table of high and low prices for vegetables and fruits this year and last, as compiled by the Bureau of Weights and Measures, of New York City. The quotations are wholesale prices that were paid at large markets and on piers:

	1916		*1917*	
Commodity	*Low*	*High*	*Low*	*High*
Apples, bbl.	$1.75	$4.50	$3.00	$7.50
Apples, box.	1.25	2.50	1.30	2.50
Pears, basket	.25	.90	.75	1.75
Cranberries, bbl.	2.00	9.00	2.00	8.00
Cranberries, box	1.50	2.25	1.25	1.75
Strawberries, quart	.15	.28	.15	.40
Kumquats, quart	.08	.12	.08	.10
Tangerines, half-box	1.00	2.50	1.75	2.75
Oranges, box	1.40	4.00	1.50	4.50
Grapefruit, box	.75	3.50	1.00	4.50
Lemons, box	1.75	3.25	2.50	3.70
Pineapples, box	2.00	4.50	1.25	3.60
Potatoes, 180 lbs	3.30	4.00	9.25	9.75
Potatoes, Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	7.00	8.00	11.00
Sweet potatoes, basket	.60	1.10	1.00	2.00
Artichokes (Fr.), drum	8.00	12.00	8.00	12.00
Artichokes (Jer.), bbl.	3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Brussels sprouts, quart	.08	.20	.08	.16
Beans, string, basket	2.50	3.00	5.00	12.00
Beets, 100 bunches	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Beets, bbl	1.50	1.75	4.00	4.00
Beets, crate	.50	.75	2.25	2.50
Carrots, 100 bunches	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Carrots, 100-lb. bag	.85	1.10	2.25	2.75
Carrots, bbl	1.25	2.00	2.75	4.00
Carrots, crate	.50	1.00	2.25	2.75
Cabbage, ton	7.00	11.00	125.00	160.00
Celery, crate	1.25	2.25	3.00	5.00
Cauliflower, half-crate	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
Cucumbers, dozen	.75	2.00	.75	2.00
Chicory salad, basket	1.00	1.50	1.00	3.00
Escarole, basket	1.00	1.50	1.00	3.00
Eggplant, box	.75	2.50	2.00	3.50
Horseradish, 100 lbs.	5.00	5.50	7.00	8.00
Kale, bbl	.85	.90	2.50	3.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bunches	1.00	3.00	4.00	6.00
Lima beans, basket	2.00	3.50	2.00	4.00
Lettuce, basket	1.00	2.25	1.00	5.00
Onions, 100-lb. bag	.75	2.50	11.00	15.00
Leeks, 100 bunches	1.50	3.00	3.00	5.00
Okra, crate	1.00	2.25	1.00	3.00
Peas, basket	1.00	4.50	3.00	10.00
Peppers, crate	1.00	2.25	2.00	4.00
Parsley, bbl	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.50
Parsnips, bbl	1.25	1.50	3.00	4.00
Radishes, 100 bunches	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00
Romaine salad, basket	.50	1.00	1.00	3.00
Shallots, bbl	2.50	3.50	6.00	9.00
Spinach, bbl	.50	1.50	1.00	5.00
Squash, bbl	1.50	2.00	2.75	4.00
Turnips, bbl	1.00	1.50	2.75	3.25
Rutabaga, bbl	.75	1.12	2.50	3.00
Tomatoes, crate	1.00	3.00	1.50	3.25
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	.25	.10	.25
Mushrooms, 4-lb. basket	.75	1.60	1.25	2.25
Rhubarb, doz. bunches	.20	.65	.50	.75

These prices were largely due to lack of transportation facilities, complicated and increased by weather conditions. For example, there were 30,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago elevators awaiting shipment. Elevators tributary to Chicago held from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels more which could not be moved for lack of cars.

The slump in prices that came late in February was to some extent due to relief in the transportation system, but more perhaps to a boycott among housekeepers which had set in. This boycott had reached such an acute stage that, even when vegetables in quantities arrived and freight-yards were choked with them and with other foods, including poultry, wholesalers were confronted with an alarming lack of buyers. Retailers declared to them that the boycott had become so thorough as to have eliminated the demand for these articles among their customers. Potatoes in that week dropt to $10 and $9 a barrel and onions to as low as $8. Before the end of the week eggs, butter, lamb, and veal shared in the general decline. Live chickens sold at wholesale at 18 cents a pound, and at retail at about 22 cents, a drop of 3 cents from the previous week. Fresh eggs came down 4 and 5 cents wholesale. Butter dropt ½ to 1 cent a pound, lamb and veal from 1½ to 3 cents a pound. Following are other items in the situation thus created, as outlined in the New York *Evening Sun:*

"The wholesale markets are being glutted with food that retail merchants will not buy. Food speculators are now facing a falling market instead of the

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There are special Prest-O-Lite Service Stations in cities and towns in all parts of this country—backed up by the great chain of Prest-O-Lite factory branches in principal cities—insuring prompt, direct *factory* service.

When you need a new battery, remember—there is a Prest-O-Lite battery of correct size for your car, and it will give you superior service and satisfaction.

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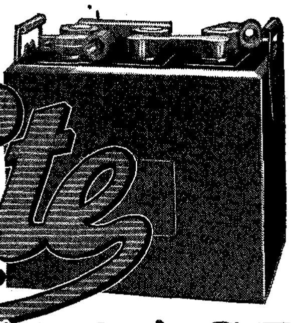

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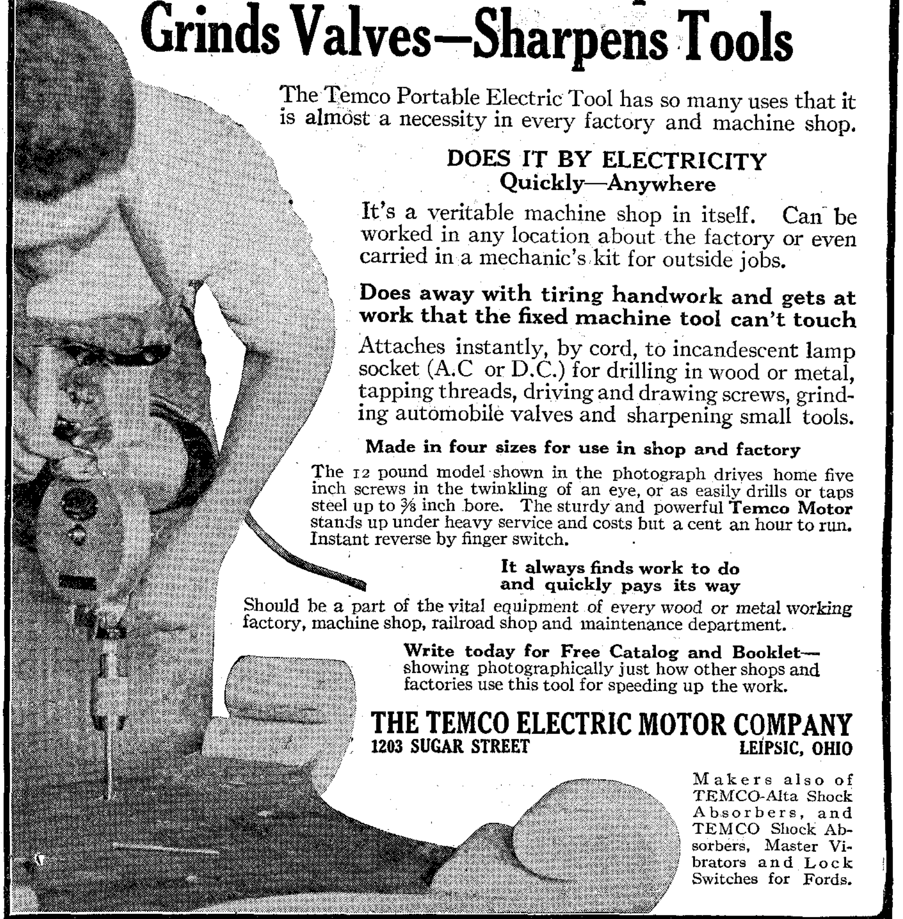

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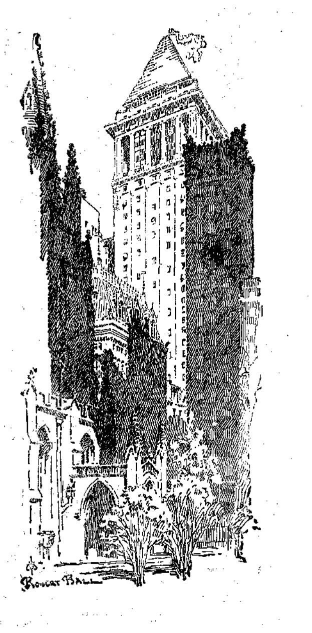

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steadily rising market they had expected. Many of the speculators are uneasy; some of them are on the verge of panic. Seventy-three car-loads of chickens in railroad-yards here to-day, most of them unsold. Shippers became alarmed when informed that there was no market for the poultry. Advices that 130 more car-loads were due to arrive before the end of the week made the situation more serious.

"Quantities of potatoes and onions piled up, as there was little demand for them. The steamship *Ascura* has unloaded about 9,600,000 pounds of Spanish onions. Other cargoes of onions are headed for this port. Considerable shipments of potatoes were received from Maine.

"Coincident with the announcement by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee of of its campaign to popularize rice, quotations at the Southern mills showed an advance of 25 points, and at mills on the coast there was an advance of 15 points over Saturday's prices. An advance of 25 points equals one-quarter of a cent a pound. The advance did not make itself felt in the local markets, but it was predicted that a further advance would send the price of rice up here.

"Evidence grew to-day that the East-Side women did not take kindly to the suggestion of George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Committee, that they substitute rice for potatoes. In vigorous speeches in Rutgers Square they declared that they 'were not Chinese' and wouldn't eat rice. They said they wanted the things they were accustomed to eat and they wanted those cheap."

MODERATE GAINS IN BUILDING RETURNS

In some parts of the country unofficial reports have indicated severe restraint on building operations in consequence of the rising cost of labor and materials. The whole country, however, according to official data so far as they have been received, shows for the year 1916 moderate gains, these gains being more moderate at the end of the year than in the early part, while returns for January, 1917, were still more moderate. From 158 cities reports received for *Bradstreet's* issue of February 17 showed in January a gain in permits of 5.8 per cent. and in expenditures of 4.1 per cent over January a year ago. These gains, compared with gains in expenditures of 5 per cent. in December and 3.6 per cent. in November. Three groups of cities showed declines. These were New England, Middle, and Northwestern cities, the gains to offset them being made in the other groups. Following is *Bradstreet's* summary of January permits and expenditures in the 158 American and 11 Canadian cities, with comparisons made with the figures for last year:

	No. of Cities	*No. of Permits 1917*	*Values 1917*	*Compared with Last Year Permits*	*Values*
New England	25	1,154	$8,095,237	D .6	D 2.3
Middle	32	3,239	16,223,504	D 10.9	D 14.2
Western	22	2,803	8,385,600	I 19.7	I 35.3
Northwest	17	863	6,408,389	D 14.4	D 45.6
Southwest	15	1,301	4,695,543	I 12.7	I 82.2
Southern	25	2,112	4,603,691	D 3.4	I 46.2
Far-Western	22	3,446	9,022,792	I 32.1	I 112.9
Total U. S.	158	14,918	$57,434,756	I 5.8	I 4.1
Canada	11	365	889,080	I 31.7	I 64.9

Of the large cities, New York showed a decline of 20.9 per cent. in expenditures from January a year ago; Boston, a decline of 12.2 per cent.; Cleveland, 13.1; Chicago, 40.7; Milwaukee, 87.7. Large cities which made gains were Philadelphia with 15.3 per cent., Detroit with 62.8, Toledo with 84.2, St. Louis with 338 per cent., Hartford with 578 per cent., Washington with 77 per cent., San Francisco with 71.2, and Los Angeles with 180.

Following are details as to many of the 158 cities included in the totals:

	No Permits. *1917*	*1916*	*Values* *1917*	*Values* *1916*
New England				
Boston	400	479	$4,174,751	$4,756,229
Bridgeport	75	86	130,260	392,276
Cambridge	45	32	271,505	378,230
Everett	14	9	28,970	23,800
Hartford	55	40	1,600,087	235,973
Holyoke	10	9	65,800	68,400
Lowell	32	26	110,670	159,950
Lynn	27	11	107,840	38,300
New Bedford	15	47	36,300	204,770
New Haven	78	55	165,855	675,068
Newton	47	21	263,491	88,677
Portland, Me	17	25	38,250	78,445
Somerville	13	12	101,500	169,800
Springfield, Mass.	60	79	320,430	325,815
Worcester	78	59	201,538	330,185
Middle				
Albany, N. Y.	100	107	274,135	114,595
Allentown	15	19	195,025	120,445
Atlantic City	118	215	183,670	180,671
Binghamton	164	70	145,593	82,433
Buffalo	169	240	285,000	510,000
East Orange	40	32	105,422	39,995
Erie	86	63	194,380	116,171
Jersey City	52	49	167,951	366,745
Newark, N. J.	195	147	508,195	359,363
New York City—				
Manhattan*	39	32	4,464,800	4,588,950
Manhattan†	278	311	1,450,205	1,121,069
Bronx*	33	57	692,875	1,794,200
Bronx†	164	178	124,452	66,958
Brooklyn*	139	201	1,943,900	2,696,600
Brooklyn†	189	173	265,053	211,565
Queens	345	516	760,870	1,786,814
Total	1,187	1,468	9,702,155	12,266,156
Niagara Falls	11	8	17,000	31,000
Philadelphia	449	533	2,144,630	1,859,090
Pittsburg	159	95	735,123	344,944
Rochester	118	139	470,373	746,506
Syracuse	84	67	165,240	109,445
Troy	20	12	33,715	207,983
Utica	13	17	30,750	77,135
Western				
Akron	270	147	560,785	288,130
Cincinnati	101	110	713,865	356,170
Cleveland	614	620	1,389,240	1,600,895
Columbus	79	129	137,010	223,415
Dayton	96	29	250,935	115,550
Detroit	722	475	3,222,785	1,979,410
Grand Rapids	56	59	200,535	118,455
Indianapolis	296	249	376,995	342,910
Lima	13	17	23,900	102,800
Louisville	80	109	73,520	178,980
South Bend	26	12	164,032	11,250
Toledo	193	165	1,032,107	560,875
Youngstown	67	55	169,980	96,345
Northwestern				
Cedar Rapids	17	17	48,000	44,000
Chicago	308	538	4,807,700	8,118,200
Des Moines	154	37	242,967	115,645
Duluth	48	63	96,065	113,733
East St. Louis	22	7	27,025	5,885
Lincoln	14	16	24,855	53,045
Milwaukee	65	94	298,137	2,433,838
Omaha	61	45	192,835	177,025
Peoria	22	15	107,280	116,900
St. Paul	59	85	313,680	423,198
Sioux City	22	20	135,200	42,200
Southwestern				
Dallas	109	97	607,477	771,630
Galveston	86	182	19,458	72,352
Houston	228	234	290,282	338,159
Kan. City, Kan.	44	29	77,230	33,530
Kan. City, Mo.	233	118	756,950	444,575
Oklahoma	70	31	137,345	103,350
St. Louis	173	163	2,137,842	488,185
San Antonio	164	159	160,314	134,960
Southern				
Atlanta	159	171	461,203	130,480
Augusta	33	16	189,900	26,070
Baltimore	117	168	533,320	412,720
Birmingham	286	295	123,515	273,611
Chattanooga	147	180	49,910	66,390
Jacksonville	60	57	166,012	123,790
Memphis	135	195	268,850	186,800
Miami	108	52	130,810	50,900
New Orleans	64	85	12,739	134,435
Norfolk	64	48	124,142	143,822
Richmond	107	94	623,065	300,592
Shreveport	76	80	104,333	54,449
Washington	298	290	1,307,000	738,546
Far-Western				
Berkeley	97	46	140,950	64,500
Boise	25	29	13,638	10,593
Butte	32	34	29,240	25,000
Colorado Springs	18	21	62,595	11,986
Denver	104	126	96,370	141,260
Fresno	50	54	214,258	51,497
Los Angeles	657	508	4,709,235	1,678,724
Oakland	303	191	432,974	248,408
Pasadena	108	92	112,874	77,882
Portland, Ore.	294	186	272,335	169,375
Pueblo	20	8	267,502	21,636
Sacramento	88	92	55,818	73,407
Salt Lake City	18	58	24,500	178,262
San Diego	120	112	107,128	128,554
San Francisco	556	391	1,622,472	947,551
Seattle	604	417	500,225	236,040
Spokane	54	35	56,355	38,555
Tacoma	95	80	78,751	33,154

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Keep your protecting arm about them—even when you're sick!

WHILE you are well and strong they lay their troubles and their joys in your hands. But a fearful day may come when you're sick, when an attack of pneumonia or rheumatism may lay you low, and then—what will you have to give them?

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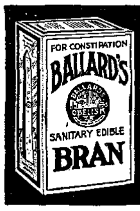

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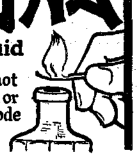

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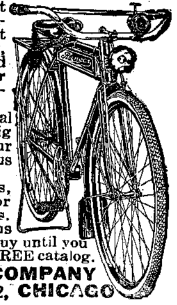

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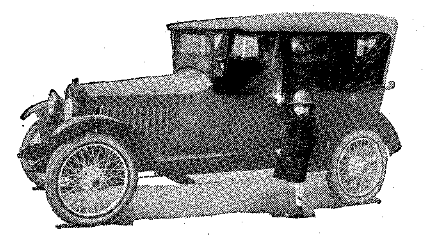

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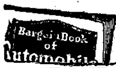

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GREEN RIVER

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. G. M.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"(1) Is the common expression 'most unique' correct? (2) What do you know about pellagra? Is the cause known and is there a cure?"

(1) A thing is *unique* when it is the only one of its kind; therefore, such an expression as "most unique" is incorrect. (2) The cause of pellagra is uncertain and is still the subject of scientific inquiry. It is curable by long and patient treatment. "The New International Encylcopedia" (vol. 18, 1916) says: "Cases are treated variously according as one theory or another is held regarding the origin. In general, improvement in hygienic surroundings, baths and douches, and a liberal diet, especially of fresh milk, eggs, legumes, and fresh, lean meat, with the exclusion of all corn products, are valuable. Special attention should be paid to the drinking water, seeing that excess of colloidal silica is overcome with calcium carbonate. The disease appears in two forms. The chronic form is characterized by symmetrical erythema, appearing usually in the spring, and associated with stomatitis, diarrhea, gastric disturbances, and general malnutrition, followed by profound nervous and mental disturbances, such as headache, backache, spasms, and paralysis, melancholia, and suicidal mania. As summer advances, the symptoms usually disappear, but recur with the following spring in a more pronounced and enduring form. The acute or fulminating variety of pellagra, and called by Lombroso the typhoid form, runs a course of from three weeks to three months and invariably ends fatally. . . . The transfusion of healthy blood into the veins of pellagrins has been tried with some measure of success."

"H. R. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give me a correct definition of the words *mean* or *average*. What is the difference between *mean* and *average?* Can't you also have a 'mean average,' and when can that be used?"

Average connotes the mean amount, number, or quantity, the quotient of any sum divided by the number of its terms. Also, any general mean estimate or quantity, ordinary rank, degree, or amount. The word *mean* designates the middle point, stage, or state—that is, the average—between two extremes; the intermediate in quality, position, or degree. In meteorology the *average mean* is the average of the means for corresponding periods during a term of years. One may speak of or have a "mean average" only when one's average is *mean;* that is, low, poor, moderate, mediocre, or middling.

"E. S. M.," Egypt, Pa.—"What method could you suggest in order that one might pronounce words beginning with the letter 'v' correctly and not as tho they began with the letter 'w,' as for example, among Pennsylvania Germans, we frequently hear *violets* pronounced *wiolets, vice, wice,* and so on, the *w* sound being given to the 'v'?"

There is but one method of correcting the idiosyncrasy specified, and that is to concentrate on the words mispronounced and determine to pronounce them correctly. A hundred years ago in London the native not only corrupted words, as when he spoke of *vulgularity,* in analogy with "popularity" and "singularity," instead of "vulgarity," but frequently mispronounced them. Pegge, in his "Anecdotes of the English Language" (1803), noted the displacement of *v* by *w* and *w* by *v*. Then the people spoke of *weal* (veal) and *winegar* (vinegar), and the "citizen of credit and renown" called to his man-servant: "Villiam, I vant my vig." And Villiam, being to the manner bred, would inquire, "Vitch vig, sir?" and be told, in a tone of surprize—"Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry."

"J. C. B.," Macomb, Ill.—"Kindly tell me where I can find the Latin inscription: 'Si monumentum requiris, circumspice'?"

The inscription, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice," is over the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren on the wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In English it means: "If you seek a monument, look around." It is not taken from any Latin author. The point of the inscription is that St. Paul's Cathedral having been built by Wren stands as his monument.

"M. A. M.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"(1) Please give me the pronunciation and definition of *Gargantuan*. (2) What is the meaning of *rooky?*"

(1) *Gargantuan* is pronounced [*gar-gan'tiu-an*—the first *a* as in *art*, the second *a* as in *fat*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*, and the third *a* as *a* in *final*. The word is derived from the hero of Rabelais's satire "Gargantua," a giant of great longevity and phenomenal appetite. Hence, "Gargantuan" means "monstrous; gigantic." (2) *Rookie* is soldiers' slang for a raw recruit. The origin of this meaning has been attributed to the name "rookery," given, in former military slang, to the quarters occupied by subalterns in barracks. See Hotten "Slang Dictionary" (1860).

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